

FEBRUARY 1949

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



RAILROAD ELECTRICIAN
See story inside



President Truman delivers his "State of the Union" message to joint session of Congress, January 5, 1949

"That act should be repealed."

In his now historic message to the Congress on the "State of the Union," President Truman reaffirmed his opinion of the Taft-Hartley Act in the above forthright words.

To all men of labor who worked for a Democratic victory, the President's words were sweet indeed. The Administration-backed measure for repeal is now squarely up to the Congress for action. It is up to the Congress to see that the "Fair Deal" becomes a square deal for labor.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★

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This Month

This month's cover photo was taken in a roundhouse operated by the Washington (D. C.) Terminal Company, operators of Union Station in the nation's capital. The electrician shown is C. H. Nuthall, a charter member of Local Union 362, and a veteran of 22 years at the trade. For a story on the work of the railroad electrical workers, see

Page 2. . . . Secretary Milne reports on the archives collection being made at headquarters (Page 8). . . . President Tracy's views on the shorter work week are given in a story on Page 16. They reflect platform adopted at the AFL convention at which Mr. Tracy was chairman of the Shorter Work Week Committee.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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IBEW Men at Work

THE RAILROAD ELECTRICIAN



G. W. Groves of L. U. 865 operates a 50-ton crane in the B&O Mt. Clare Shops

ORGANIZATION of electrical workers on the nation's railroads has come a long way since 1918, the year when many of the rail locals were chartered by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

From hazardous beginnings, when it cost a man his job if it became known he was so much as flirting with the idea of joining a union, the railway electrical locals have gone on to enjoy steady growth and establish themselves in positions of prestige in the railroad industry. With the exception of the Pennsylvania Railroad's electricians, electrical workers of all lines today are organized under the banner of the I. B. E. W.

Typical Work Described

The history of Local Union 865, Baltimore, and the work it accomplishes, are typical of many of the nation's rail locals. Chartered in 1918, with a precarious nucleus of 11 members, the local today represents some 300 members, most of them employed in shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose headquarters are in Baltimore. In

The following story, dealing with the work of the railroad Electrical Workers, is the fourth in the JOURNAL's "Men at Work" series. In previous articles, the work of linemen, inside wiremen, and television workers was discussed.

1922, following a long and costly strike, which depleted the local's treasury and left many of its members destitute, the local staged a comeback, began a successful organizing campaign and has never been involved in a strike since. As part of System Council No. 4, which includes 10 locals representing B & O electricians, and locals on four smaller lines, Local 865 today enjoys cordial relations with management. General chairman of System Council No. 4 is Harry J. Doyle, a charter member of Local 865, a leader of the 1922 strike, and a well-liked and respected member of Baltimore's family of labor. A pipe-smoker and a sage to boot, Harry Doyle is full of memories of the Baltimore that was, and was an instructive counselor as he escorted the JOURNAL's reporter on a tour of the B & O in-

stallations where members of the local are employed.

In shops as large as those of the B & O, fulfilling as many functions as they do to keep the iron horse shod and in running order, electricians perform many specialized tasks.

Six Classifications

The work of members of Local No. 865 falls roughly into six classifications. There is the maintenance crew, employed in the historic Mt. Clare shops of the B & O. These are the so-called "back shop" electricians, who do standard motor jobs, maintain the great numbers of storage batteries used as power sources for lighting and air conditioning of coaches, and repair and maintain various pieces of intricate electrical equipment appearing in the newer trains.

The construction gang, composed of linemen and inside men, maintains the 60 miles of surface lines linking various B & O installations in and around Baltimore.

Roundhouse electricians are concerned with the repair and maintenance of automatic train controls,

- Scenes on this page show members of L. U. 865 at work in the Mt. Clare shops, Baltimore, largest repair installation of the B&O system: 1. Norman Starry and John Bohli, apprentices, are rewinding the rotor of a 26-h.p., 1750-rpm motor used as power source for sawing super-heater flues on locomotives. 2. Edwin M. Cook services batteries used for lighting and air-conditioning of passenger cars. These heavy-duty batteries have a life of approximately 15 years. 3. C. H. Reynolds, who has worked 46 years for the B & O, is shown converting a pneumatic contactor used in diesel locomotives. 4. John B. Kennedy (left), foreman of roundhouse electricians, a veteran member of L. U. 865, and Joseph Zamenski make a periodic inspection of automatic train stop. 5. The control panel for air-conditioning and lighting in a dining car gets an overhaul by George E. Clark.



headlights, and running repairs on diesel-electric locomotives.

Car lighting and air conditioning electricians, as their titles suggest, maintain and install air conditioning and lighting equipment.

Building maintenance electricians maintain such essential installations as elevators, and all electrical equipment used in the operations of the numerous buildings which comprise the B & O plant.

Finally there are the telephone maintenance men, who maintain the complicated communications system standard on all railroads. In addition to handling telephone repairs, these men also work on telegraph and teletype instruments, and on radio communications.

Many phases of these various work jurisdictions are shown by the JOURNAL's camera. An important exception is the work of the car lighting and air conditioning electricians. As winter puts a cold finger over the eastern United States, air conditioning of coaches takes a seasonal slump and doesn't revive until spring rolls around.

The bulk of the local's membership is made up of railroad veterans. Twenty-, 30- and 40-year

Jurisdiction of Rail Workers

"Railroad and pullman electrical workers are those employed by railroad and pullman companies, including wiremen, fixture men, armature winders, meter men, electrical inspectors, switchboard operators, generator, motor and substation attendants, electric crane operators, cable splicers, signal men and signal maintainers, power, telephone and telegraph linemen and repairmen, ground men, electrical rail grinders, rail bonders, electrical bridge operators,

battery men and all electrical workers employed by railroad and pullman companies.

"They shall have jurisdiction over all electrical work on the property of the railroad and pullman companies.

"It is hereby provided, however, that under no circumstances shall they do any construction or reconstruction work where building trades mechanics are doing work in connection with it."
FROM I. B. E. W. CONSTITUTION.

men are the rule rather than the exception. Craftsmen in every sense of the word, they often come from families whose dads and granddads were railroaders and proud of it. Harry Doyle, the general chairman of System Council No. 4, has fathered six children, and two of his sons now work for the B & O.

40-Hour Week?

Not all the members of L. U. 865 are veterans, however. Apprentices are coming up fast and from time to time replace retiring veterans. The company and the union maintain the regular apprentice-

ship system, under which men work four years at the trade before gaining journeyman status.

As among all the non-operating crafts employed by the roads, the 40-hour week recently recommended by the President's fact-finding board is a subject of great interest among members of Local Union 865. As this was written, negotiations on this and hourly wage rates affecting approximately a million workers in the non-operating crafts were under way in Chicago. These negotiations are a matter of vital concern to this "forgotten million"—the last great segment of American industry not covered by the 40-hour week. Harry Doyle has calculated that if the 40-hour week is adopted, the average electrician will receive 56 cents less a week in take-home pay. In other words, his extra day off, gained by adoption of the 40-hour week will cost him 56 cents. If the shorter week is adopted, it will not take effect until next September.

The 40-hour week for the "non-ops" will mean different things to different men. But its implications are profound for men who all their lives have known nothing but a six-day work week. It presents new opportunities for leisure, opens up many vistas for week-end recreational trips heretofore denied, and promises a man more of a normal family life.

Whether or not it is achieved at this time, the rail electricians will go on playing their vital role in serving the American iron horse which keeps the entire industrial machine ticking.



Richard Krebs and William A. Ewald are shown at work on the high-voltage cabinet of a Diesel electric locomotive.

Archives Collection Is Growing

Mementoes Being Collected At International Office Evoke Memories of Stir- ring Days in the Early History of Brotherhood

By J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary

IT IS several months since we reported to you on the progress being made in our collection of the archives of our Brotherhood. The material is coming in and we are most grateful to all those members who have sent us contributions. It is not always easy to part with treasured souvenirs, but we feel sure that those who have, are happy in the knowledge that these precious mementoes are being carefully preserved for posterity. We have purchased some special cases to hold pictures and records and as the contributions are sent in, they are added to the others in these cases. Incidentally, visitors to the International Office have enjoyed viewing the collection.

Treasure in Photograph

A particular source of enjoyment has been the old convention pictures and badges we have assembled. This department received a decided boost recently when our Executive Council met here at International headquarters and Chairman Charles M. Paulsen brought us his collection of convention badges—a complete set from 1903 on, with the exception of the 1905 badge.

What memories these convention pictures and badges evoke—old friends recognized, old history brought to mind—the whole story of our Brotherhood as it has grown and prospered, is recalled as one views the pictorial record of delegates to our International conventions.

Contrast in Comparison

I recently observed the picture of our first convention—St. Louis, 1891, and that of our recent Atlantic City convention. What a contrast and what thrilling episodes of work and heartaches, ambitions, fears, reverses and triumphs stretch out in the long years between.

Those who love the Brotherhood will never relinquish the memory of that brave little first convention—that humble meeting that was to give rise to great conventions of years to come. Altogether, there were only 10 delegates who gathered in St.



Delegates to the first convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. First row: Harry Fisher and James Dorsey. Center row: Joseph Berlovitz, Henry Miller (first president), F. J. Heizleman, and T. J. Finnell. Back row: J. T. Kelly (first secretary), E. C. Hartung, William Hedden and J. C. Sutter. Photos of other conventions are needed in archives.

Louis in November, 1891, 10 delegates who represented eight struggling unions with approximately 300 electrical workers. How humble a showing for the beginning of a national organization! The delegates sought ways and means of dodging reporters, in order to conceal from the public just how small their convention was. Here were just 10 men to do a job that seemed overwhelming in the outlook. But these were stout-hearted men of courage and conviction. "Give me 10 men who are stout-hearted men and I'll soon give you 10,000 more!" This stirring line could surely be applied to Henry Miller and J. T. Kelly and the others who founded, organized, increased and inspired the great National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as it was then called. They worked with so much enthusiasm and real vigor that one year later when the Chicago convention convened in November of 1892, 24 locals sent delegates and the number of unions in good standing had reached a total of 43 with an approximate membership of 1,600.

Growth Through Spirit

By 1893 when the third convention opened in Cleveland, the number of

local unions had increased to 65.

Through these first conventions, it was only the gallant spirit of its leaders that caused the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to grow and prosper. Some of the early delegates bummed their way to St. Louis and Chicago and Cleveland to attend. Some of them worked in these cities at their electrical trade to earn enough money to get back to their homes again. But no sacrifice is too great, no effort too trying for men with vision and the courage of their own convictions.

Convention Procession

And thus the convention procession continued through the years, gathering members here and there and expanding north and south and east and west, growing stronger and becoming more respected as time went on.

The financial burden of holding a convention yearly became a little too great for the local unions to bear, so it was voted at the Cleveland convention to convene only biennially, and thus the next convention was not held until 1895.

The two years that preceded this convention, however, nearly proved disastrous for the struggling union.

Hard times caused by the panic of 1893 broke up many of the locals. The life of the organization trembled in the balance, but again courage and tenacity of purpose on the part of the union leaders brought the Brotherhood through the crisis.

11 Delegates in 1895

The Washington convention, called in November of 1895, bore the scars of this crisis, however. When it opened there were only 11 delegates in attendance and eight locals represented by proxy, out of a total of 49 locals in good standing. Thus after four years of concerted effort, this fourth convention was merely a repetition of the first modest meeting—with one exception—it was now financially in a much more deplorable state. However, the serious financial condition in which the delegates found their organization stimulated the placing of the Brotherhood on a more stable financial foundation. With this impetus, the union made marked advances, and at the end of the next two years when the fifth convention was convened in Detroit, in 1897, the secretary could report, for the first time, a balance in the treasury. There was also a gratifying increase in membership and the tide seemed to have turned in favor of the organization.

Two years later, in 1899, when the Brotherhood met in Pittsburgh, the most outstanding feature of the convention was the changing of the name of the organization from *National to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*, because at this early date the Brotherhood had already spread to Canada.

The next convention returned to St. Louis in October of 1901 and substantial progress was made. The eighth convention in 1903, was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, and it is notable that in this year a full-time salary was voted to International President Frank McNulty, who was thus enabled to devote his entire efforts to the affairs of the Brotherhood, particularly to persuade local unions not to strike on every provocation. Harmony and a great increase in membership immediately manifested itself. In that year, 1903, membership increased to 12,807 members.

Membership Doubles

In 1905, the ninth convention call came from the south and Louisville, Kentucky, became the convention host. At this meeting it was discovered that the membership had nearly doubled since the Salt Lake City convention. The Louisville convention is memorable for a number of important changes that were made, particularly with reference to the grand executive board and the establishment of district councils. It was also

Needed Items

Brothers, we would like to complete our collection of convention pictures and badges. To do this we need the following:

CONVENTION PICTURES for: Chicago, Illinois, 1892; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1899; St. Louis, Missouri, 1901; Salt Lake City, Utah, 1903; Louisville, Kentucky, 1905; Chicago, Illinois, 1909; Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1917.

CONVENTION BADGES for: St. Louis, 1891; Chicago, Illinois, 1892; Cleveland, Ohio, 1893; Washington, D. C., 1895; Detroit, Michigan, 1897; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1899; St. Louis, Missouri, 1901; Louisville, Kentucky, 1905.

decided that a four-year period should elapse before the calling of another convention.

Consequently, the tenth convention of the I. B. E. W. was not convened in Chicago until 1909. There were stormy days for the union throughout the next few years, and internal disagreements arose to retard the growth and progress of the Brotherhood. The eleventh convention, held in Rochester, New York, in 1911 and the twelfth, held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1913, reaped the consequences of dissension and attendance was poor. In 1913 reconciliation was effected and once more the Brotherhood cause surged forward.

Growth Is Steady

St. Paul, Minnesota, entertained the thirteenth convention in 1915 and in 1917, Atlantic City, the convention spot of the world, was chosen for the fourteenth meeting of the Brotherhood. This convention showed that the membership of the organization had increased from 23,500 in 1913, the year in which reconciliation was reached to 57,112. In four years membership had more than doubled. By 1919, when the convention met again, this time in a city of the deep south, New Orleans, Louisiana, membership had increased to 121,792.

The sixteenth annual convention again returned to the mother city of St. Louis, and there, in 1921, a most successful convention was held. Montreal, Canada, claimed the 1923 convention, the only one to be held outside the portals of the United States. In 1925 the West clamored for the opportunity to entertain the Brotherhood and Seattle, Washington, was selected for the eighteenth convention of the I. B. E. W. The nineteenth convention was held in Detroit, in 1927 and the twentieth in Miami, Florida, in 1929.

The Miami convention was truly a triumph for electrical unionism. It

was a fine meeting with 451 enthusiastic delegates carrying on the ideals of the Brotherhood which had been fostered through all the years since the first convention in 1891. In 1929 there were 664 unions organized—664 working groups that sprang from a single unit.

Depression put an end to I. B. E. W. conventions, by referendums initiated by the membership, but only for a time, for all who knew the Brotherhood, also knew that there would be another and another and another, stretching through all the years that there is a Brotherhood.

The memories of our more recent conventions—our Golden Anniversary one in St. Louis in 1941, the San Francisco convention of 1946 and the Atlantic City convention recently concluded, are too vivid in the minds of our members to require review.

Well, what started out to be a brief report on the progress of our archives has turned out to be a history of our International conventions.

Appeal for Items

It's a glorious history, Brothers, and some day we hope to compile it into a volume for all to read. Meanwhile we ask your help in collecting this valuable historical material. We are interested in anything that concerns the Brotherhood—both the International and the individual locals. We want pictures, programs, souvenirs, old newspaper clippings, letters—all these form part of the living record of our organization.

This month we are making a special drive for the convention pictures and badges which we need to complete this part of our collection. The missing items appear in a box on this page of our report to you.

Thank you all so much for your part in assembling our archives.

New Technique for Revealing Flaws

Detecting a flaw 1/500 of an inch wide in a boring 35 feet long, a task comparable to finding a pin scratch inside the drainpipe of a three-story house, can now be accomplished with a new technique.

The new inspection method, which was developed for examining the inside surfaces of holes bored in long metal forgings, makes combined use of fluorescent lights, a mirror and a surveyor's telescope.

The forging is first magnetized and iron oxide particles are blown down the hole. These particles align themselves with the north and south magnetic poles of any cracks or flaws which are present. Then a small cylinder on which three fluorescent tubes and a small mirror have been mounted is drawn slowly through the hole.

Hardy Linemen Complete a Rugged Job in The Fastnesses of Northern California



View of the terrain encountered on the job. On left of right-of-way the 110-KV line is shown; the 60-KV line is at right.



Getting a 3-pole structure ready on the job.

Completion of a contract for the installation of 110-KV and 60-KV transmission lines through the rugged mountains of Trinity and Humboldt counties in northern California by crews of the Petersen Engineering Company of San Francisco marks another victory for hardy linemen over the toughest conditions nature can impose.

Working along a 57-mile right-of-way full of stumps and boulders, and so steep in places that climbing ropes had to be used, crews finished the job in 190 working days. The many miles of 4/0 ACSR conductor, plus tons of poles, tower steel, crossarms, armor rods, dampers and pole hardware, had to be hauled in over temporary roads

that were often mere trails. A fleet of special-purpose all-wheel drive trucks and half tracks proved invaluable on the job.

Sagging crews had the help of mobile two-way radio telephones, which proved to be a great improvement over the old arm-waving and holler-ing system. Even in the worst uphill and down-dale sections, crews could sag in as much as two or three miles at a crack with two-way radio communication. Radio communication also served excellently in emergencies. Fortunately the job was practically free from accidents, but line crews spotted several forest fires in the heavy timber and were able to call out fire crews in time to prevent a

major blaze. Special fire trucks were kept at each camp, and crews earned the commendation of forestry officials for their fire-fighting ability.

Five camps were set up in the wilderness for line crews. Although the camps couldn't offer all the big-city attractions, they did provide comfortable living quarters and good food. They also featured excellent hunting and fishing within walking distance; in fact, game often walked into camp.

The job was done by I. B. E. W. linemen cleared to the job principally through Local No. 340 at Sacramento and Redding, and Local No. 482 at Eureka. Their fine performance under such primitive wilderness conditions was praised by everybody connected with the job.

A Tribute

The following beautiful letter has been received from John S. Whittle of L. U. No. 1347, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We appreciate so much his kind comments and were touched by the wonderful family spirit expressed therein. If more of our fathers and mothers read stories to their children there would be more of the true Christian spirit in this world and less delinquency.

November 28, 1948.

Dear Mr. Milne:

One of the finest Christmas stories we have ever read was in the December issue of the JOURNAL. It was called "The Little Miracle." It said it was a Christmas story for children, and we thought it was a Christmas story for all, because it had such a warmth, and glow, and a depth to it that it would pierce the heart of any child, and age wouldn't matter.

As our four little ones and my wife, Mary, sat listening as I read it to them the other night, it seemed to bring more fully to us the meaning of what Christmas truly is, much more so than many another Christmas story—the modern ones—means. It is true that Christmas is the anniversary of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, with Christian charity for all, for all time, which is sometimes forgotten in our thoughts in this hurly-burly world of today.

It's because this lovely story was so much appreciated by us that we send this note of appreciation to you. The meaning of it, we hope shall never be lost by those who have read it. Four little children with their mother and dad, want to thank you for publishing it. And extend to all of you heartfelt greetings at this season of year.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

(signed) JOHN S. WHITTLE.

History in the Making

Numerous events of importance affecting the electrical world have occurred in the month of February.

On February 11, 1847, Thomas Alva Edison was born. On February 14, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell applied for patents on his telephone. And on February 18, 1745, there was born one Alessandro Guiseppe Antonio Anastasio Volta, from whose name the word volt is derived.

One of the most distinguished Italians of the eighteenth century, Volta made many important contributions to the fledgling field of electricity, among which can be listed his "voltaic battery," made by placing strips of copper and zinc in glass jars, ar-



Culver Service

Alessandro Volta

anged in series, and his condenser, used to detect minute charges or degrees of electrification. In his battery, he united the copper strip with the zinc strip through the series, and obtained an electric current whenever he joined the last copper strip with the first zinc one. With his condenser, he demonstrated that electricity is liberated in small quantities by the combustion of coals, the solution of iron filings in vitriol, and the evaporation of water.

Volta also made a critical survey of existing methods of estimating electric charges. His electrometer consisted of two fine straws about two inches in length, suspended close together side by side from rings of silver wire so as to diverge readily

when charged. The whole was enclosed in a square glass vessel with a circular scale pasted on one side.

Volta was born in Como, Italy, and became a professor of physics before he was 30. In 1815, he became director of the philosophical faculty at the University of Padua, where he worked until 1819. He then retired, and died eight years later. Many of Volta's most important experiments and speculations were set down in letters to friends.

One of his most famous fundamental experiments proved that an electric charge could not only cause muscular convulsions but could also excite the sensory nerves. Upon connecting, with copper wire, a piece of tinfoil on the tip of the tongue to a silver coin on the back of the tongue, he became aware of a strong sour taste.

At Napoleon's invitation, Volta visited Paris in 1801 and was feted by all the learned societies. Britain's Royal Society also honored him.

World Accepts Views

Volta's experiments, in the words of a British engineer who paid tribute to him at a memorial dinner, were made with "philosophical insight of the highest kind, and by cautious deduction and reference at every stage, finally gained possession of the important facts of contact electricity, demonstrated the existence of electromotive force due to the contact of metallic and electrolytic conductors, and compelled the acceptance of his views by the world."

News of Volta's most important invention, the electric current-generating device since known as the voltaic battery or pile, was communicated to Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society of London, in a letter dated March 20, 1800. This paper, read before the society in June, has been characterized as a "landmark in the intellectual record of our race."

Decision Affecting Federal Workers

The following synopsis of a decision rendered by the Comptroller General of the United States, may prove of interest to our Government employees:

B-79027 Compensation—Discharges, Suspensions, Etc.—Act of June 10, 1948.

Under the provisions of section 6 (b) of the act of August 24, 1912, as added by the act of June 10, 1948, authorizing the payment of compensation for periods during which employees were erroneously removed or suspended without pay from the service, only an employee who was removed or suspended after June 10, 1948, the effective date of the statute, and who

otherwise meets the conditions prescribed by said section 6(b) is entitled to compensation for the period of such removal or suspension for which no compensation was received.

A demotion or reduction in grade or compensation may not be regarded as a removal or a suspension without pay from the service within the purview of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of June 10, 1948, so as to entitle an employee who had been improperly demoted or reduced to the benefits of the "back pay" provisions of section 6(b) of said act upon compliance with the conditions prescribed therein.

The dismissal of an employee because of his failure to attain the proper degree of efficiency as provided in section 9 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the Civil Service Regulations issued pursuant thereto, is a removal for cause to promote the efficiency of the service within the contemplation of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of June 10, 1948, and, therefore, employees so dismissed may be regarded as entitled to the benefits of the "back pay" provisions of section 6(b) of the act upon compliance with the conditions prescribed therein.

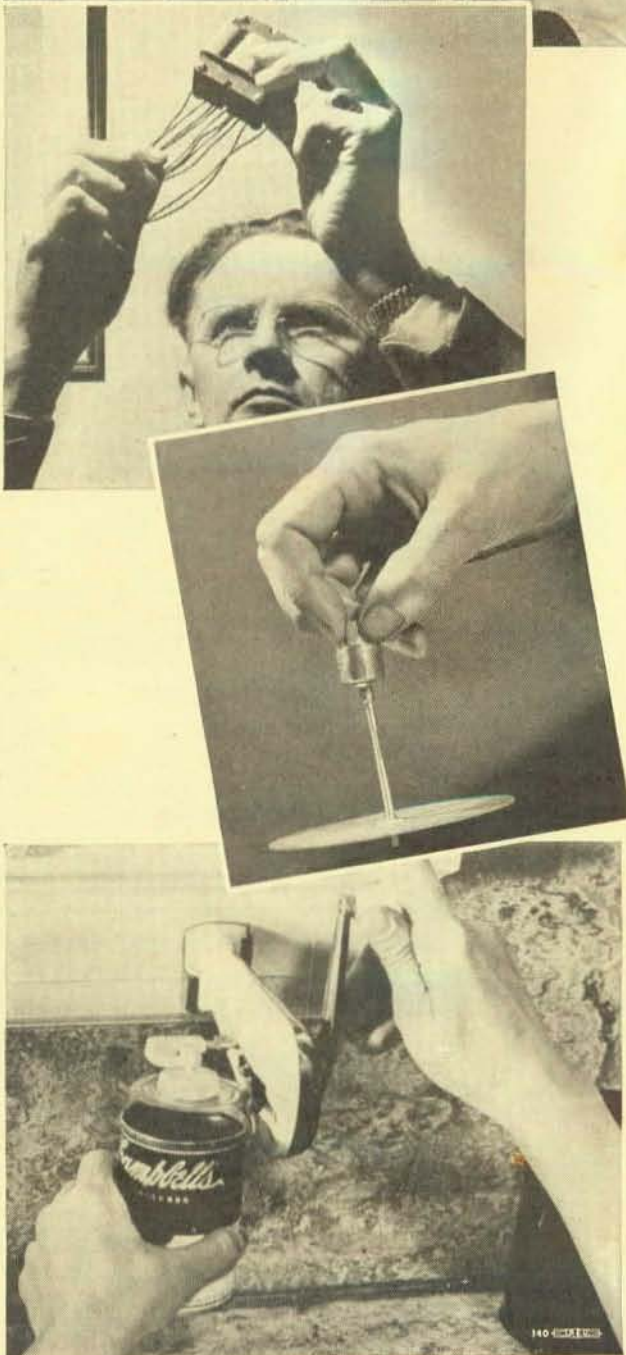
Price Increases Shown in Report

The steady rise in prices is portrayed graphically in the October report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. It shows that the recent slight drop in food prices was more than offset by a continued rise in other items.

Taking the 1935-39 period as a base against which price advances can be measured, the report finds that prices of all items as of August, 1948, stood at an average of 174.5. The base against which this is measured is a figure of 100 for the 1935-39 period. In 1945, the price index stood at 128.4; in 1946, at 139.3; in 1947, at 159.2. The month-by-month increase in prices since June, 1947, is shown as follows:

1947:	
July	158.4
August	160.3
September	163.8
October	163.8
November	164.9
December	167.0
1948:	
January	168.8
February	167.5
March	166.9
April	169.3
May	170.5
June	171.7
July	173.7
August	174.5

Testing & Measuring



Developments in electrical instruments for testing and measuring were reported as substantial in 1948. A few of the new instruments are portrayed on this page.

At top is shown a recording vibrometer. Buried near the scene of test explosions, it measures acceleration of explosion shock waves passing through the earth. It contains crystals that generate a voltage when shocks are applied.

Man in photograph, second from top, at left, holds aloft a magnetic amplifier. Featuring absence of moving parts, it is applicable to a wide variety of electric control problems in circuits measuring tension, speed, pressure, and flow.

Man at right, above, holds a leak detector, which sounds an alarm if halogen gas escapes to the atmosphere. It is an important safeguard in many industrial processes.

Shown in tilted picture is the magnetically suspended moving element of a new watt-hour meter. A cunico magnet is attached to the frame; another is an integral part of the disk-and-shaft assembly. Interaction of the two magnetic fields supports the moving systems in a state of equilibrium.

The picture at left is just thrown in for good measure. It's a can-opener which makes it unnecessary for the user to dive into the can afterwards to get the top, which is held up and away by a permanent magnet.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

Can't Be Measured

Though to the average man the polls and the pollsters might seem as dead as the dodo bird (and deserve to be), it is a fact that none of them has formally thrown in the sponge. No, indeed. It seems that while their methods were fundamentally sound, they merely neglected to compensate for late changes of opinion and failed to take into account two or three other vital factors. Like the mathematicians of old, who were convinced they could find an equation for squaring the circle, the pollsters seem equally convinced they can find the correct formula for measuring public opinion. Their old recipe seemed to consist of taking a certain number of Joe Blows, recording their views, and multiplying them by the number of extant voters. The only trouble with this method was that while a lot of Joe Blows might look alike when considered in the mass, they are found to have individual thinking processes when considered singly. Thus the measurement of the collective opinion of all Joe Blows is immeasurable.

The only sure-fire method of determining in advance the result of an election would be to ask every voter, "How are you going to vote?" Even then, a certain number of voters might change their minds before entering the voting booths, and once again confound the pollsters.

While it is dangerous, these days, to make predictions on anything, we will go out on a small limb to predict that the revised methods of the pollsters will be no more successful than their admittedly faulty 1948 ones.

Ill-Spent Money

The American Medical Association, by assessing each of its members \$25, hopes to throw \$3,500,000 into the fight against federal legislation for improved medical care.

Thus the A. M. A. has formally joined the other vested, special interests in their fight to thwart the will of the people.

One of the major campaign issues was the question of better national health. In discussing it, President Truman drew liberally, for his information, from the report of Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator. In it, Ewing said:

"When we use the actual needs of the people as a gauge, the conclusion is inescapable that our national provisions for health, our resources, and the way in which services are distributed are in many respects totally inadequate to the requirements of the United States' 143,000,000 people. The situation is incompatible with our position as the world's leading democracy, and our total effort for health is completely out of pace with our expanding economy and with our national aims for the welfare of the people.

"We have not enough medical manpower, not enough health facilities, not enough research. Moreover, the nation's health resources, as they exist, are not used with maximum effectiveness; and the lack of any systematic method of health financing presents an extremely grave handicap to all progress."

That the American Medical Association should, in effect, be establishing a gigantic slush fund for the purpose of concealing these truths from the people, is a woeful reflection on the low moral state to which the association has fallen.

Straight from the Shoulder

Quite a few editorial ears burned recently when Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, addressed a national convention of editorial writers of the kept press in Louisville, Kentucky. These men, representing large metropolitan newspapers from throughout the land, must have squirmed when Dr. Hutchins told them:

"The American people are buying newspapers, but they are paying no attention to the advice the newspapers give. The reason the people who buy your newspapers do not take your advice is that they do not believe what you say. They do not believe what you say because they do not believe you are disinterested. They do not believe you are responsible . . . The people buy newspapers for a variety of reasons: To keep up with their favorite comic strip; to learn who won the fifth race at their favorite track, or to see what's on sale in the department stores. They do not buy newspapers for editorials. They read editorials, if at all, for amusement. They do not read them for instruction."

It was instructive, however, to read the newspaper accounts of Hutchins' speech on the following day. These accounts led the newspaper reader to believe

that the speaker had made a mildly critical talk, full of good humor, instead of a complete and damning condemnation. For who can dispute a word of the doctor's telling remarks?

It is not too much to say—so slanted and biased has most editorial writing become—that it soon will be a political asset for any candidate to be opposed by a supposedly all-powerful newspaper. In the case of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, general editorial opposition cost them little if anything. And while we can be thankful for this, in the long run it is not a good thing for the country to have the newspapers continually calling the wrong turns. They may sometime have a really good and disinterested reason for calling “Wolf!”—and find the public laughing at them. In such a case, of course, the laugh would be on the public.

Recovery in Europe

Writing from London, Herbert Tracey, a member of Britain's Trades Union Congress, says that European economic cooperation six months ago was just a hope, whereas today it is a fact.

“Production statistics show that countries taking part in the European Recovery Program are making real progress toward recovery,” he states. “Industrial production in western Europe is now about 12 per cent above the level of 1947; output in some basic industries, including electric power supply and food production is much higher than the 1947 average.”

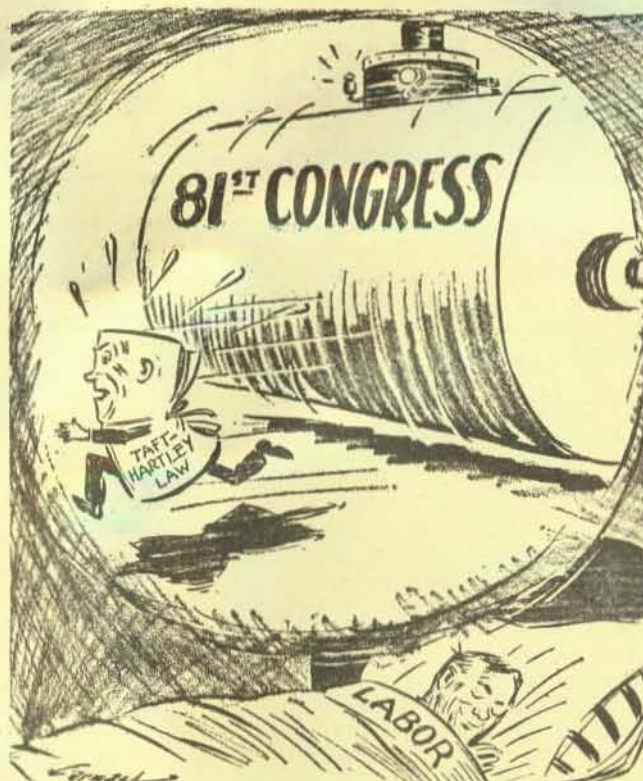
Then Mr. Tracey takes cognizance of a fact that was noted in these columns last month, namely: “The fact that in the United States there is a greater output per man-hour in many industries than in industry in Britain, leads the Council (the Anglo-American Council on Productivity) to emphasize the need for great mechanization and more extended use of power and modern tools by United Kingdom workers.”

The essential problem of productivity in Britain relates to the understanding and publicizing of the best available techniques. But it is idle to expect output per man-hour in Britain to equal that in the United States, where the amount of industrial power or energy available per worker is twice that available to British workers.

Excess-Profits Tax

In appearing before a joint Congressional committee looking into the fabulous profits made by industry, numerous spokesmen for industry uttered dire warnings against imposing an excess-profits tax. The tenor of their argument was that expansion programs would have to be curtailed or cancelled outright should the tax be imposed. Another line adopted was that profits are not what they seem. To begin with (they said) the dollar isn't what it used to be. Also, profits seem larger than they really are because of “outmoded accounting procedures.” Accountants, long expert at putting their clients in the most fa-

SWEET DREAMS



Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor.

vorable light possible, must have been taken aback when they heard this.

As to the argument that expansion programs would have to be dropped or curtailed should the excess-profits tax go through, there is another side to this matter that was carefully shunned. In normal times, any employer can expand so long as his sources of credit approve the manner in which his business is operated. To extend money and credit, banks have not normally required that their clients rack up overwhelming profits. Yet here we have large segments of industry, with unparalleled opportunities for making long-term loans at low interest rates, declaring in effect that the public must finance these expansion programs—and overnight, at that. If this isn't a “public-be-damned” policy, we never heard of one.

The fact is that, while a great effort was made by industry spokesmen to give an air of legitimacy to unprecedented profits, the voice that finally emerged from the hearings was that of simple greed, masked in doubletalk. And in the background, like a refrain, ran the old dirge of boom-and-bust, boom-and-bust.

About the only statement that no objection could be taken to was the one that the dollar isn't what it used to be. Labor well knows this, and has used the fact in seeking just and moderate wage increases.

The excess-profits tax does not eliminate profits. As a matter of fact, business firms have to be in an unusually profitable condition *before* the tax is applied. The tax does not prevent stockholders from getting enough to eat, nor management from paying itself liberally.

Questions and Answers

Q. According to the 1947 Underwriter's Code, what is the maximum distance service entrance conductors can be run into a building before being connected to the disconnecting means?

A. R. FLAGLER,
Pocatello, Idaho.

A. The 1947 National Electrical Code does not specify any definite distance that a service may be brought into a building. The limitations are imposed by the Rules and Regulations of the Electrical Code of the locality and the power company which installs the service. In some places the limitation is 15 feet from the building line. Power companies generally restrict the distance to the shortest possible length from their point of entrance. However, they will carry the service conductors any necessary distance into a building provided it is in an area that is easily accessible for excavation, like a garage floor, but not in an office. Likewise, the N.E.C. states that the service conduits or ducts, encased in at least a two-inch covering of concrete or buried in two inches of brick masonry, or in concrete within a wall, shall be considered outside the building. If the service cables are brought into an excavated basement and the meter service switch is desired, or forced to be placed on the first floor building line wall, the service conduits' elbows must be encased in concrete where they extend through the basement area.

Q. Can a conduit be classed as an enclosure as well as a raceway since it protects contact with live parts? What is the limiting factor of an enclosure? If a conduit is an enclosure, can both A.C. and D.C. currents be run through the same conduit in accord with Article 300, Section 3011, of the National Electric Code Handbook of 1947?

RALPH BRUGGER,
L. U. No. 702.

A. An "enclosure" refers to a cage, case or cabinet that houses live or exposed parts so as to prevent accidental contact of a person or object. A conduit cannot generally be classed as an enclosure because the live conductors inside are already protected by an insulation so that any accidental contact need not be prevented. However, if the live conductors were bare and spaced by

beads or insulators so that short circuiting of the conductors cannot take place, then the conduit may be classed as an enclosure. A bus trough that contains exposed buses, mounted on insulated supports may also be classed as an enclosure as well as a raceway.

The 1947 N.E.C. Article 300, Section 3011, allows conductors carrying both alternating and direct currents to be run in the same conduit provided both systems are 600 volts or less and properly insulated for their respective voltages, but not allowed if one system is more than 600 volts and the other is less. Also, provided the Rules and Regulations of the local inspection office approves. The

District of Columbia has not as yet approved of this method of installation.

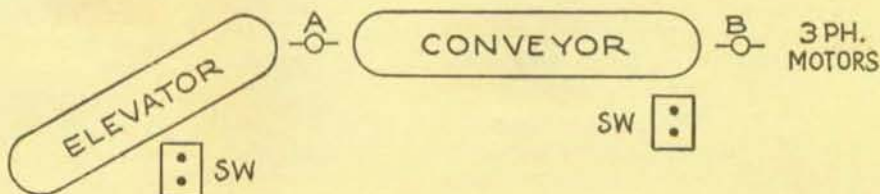
Q. Being an electrical inspector I have lots of questions asked me and here is one that has me stumped. Is it permissible, will it work all right and no trouble develop from running A.C. and D.C. in the same conduit regardless of how the D.C. is made?

HARRY V. GREER,
Massillon, Ohio.

A. It is permissible and no trouble will develop if installed according to the provisions of Article 300, Section 3011 of the 1947 N.E.C., as was stated above.

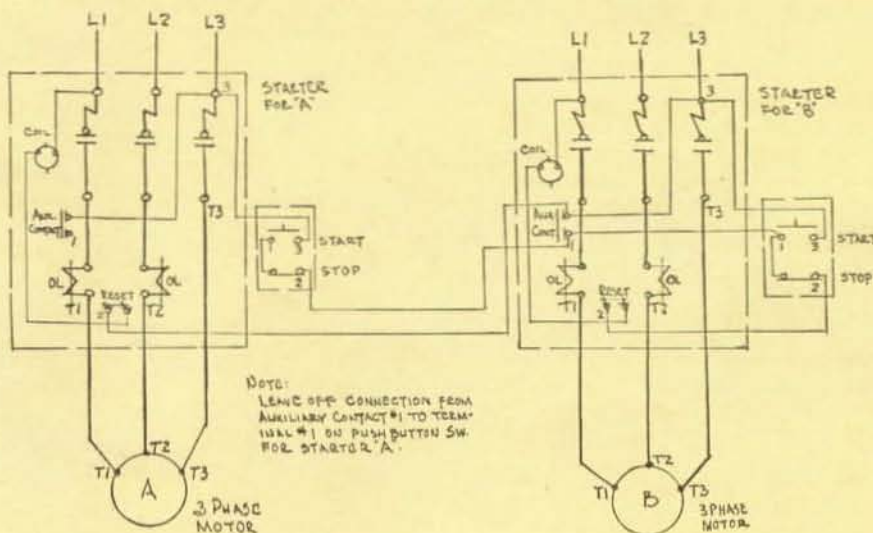
Answering a Motor Control Problem

Will some reader kindly advise how to make the following hook-up of motors (3 phase). Operator of Motor A can start and stop at his option, has no control of Motor B at all. Operator of Motor B can start and stop at his option—he cannot start Motor A but whenever he stops his motor, both motors stop as:



L. FRYAR,
L. U. No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.

Diagram below will answer above question.—EDITOR.



Comment

EDITOR:

The November issue, page 50, has an article by W. H. Brown with his presentation on a baffle arrangement to be mounted internally in a fluorescent tube for the purpose of limiting the current flow and do away with the customary current-limiting ballast. May I point out to Brother Brown and to the Editor that such a system will not work, although it is a pity that such is so, since the trouble-shooter's life would be much easier around fluorescent fixtures.

It so happens that the ionized gas in the tube will conduct the full current if so much as a pin-hole sized opening is based in the mica baffles; it would be practically impossible on production line to make the baffles tight enough to keep the ions from leaking around the edges, much less to accurately control a microscopically-small opening. The idea of using the baffles to raise the filament temperatures for cold-weather work has possibilities, also the baffles might help keep the discoloring materials more localized at the ends of the tubes.

Most commercial mercury-vapor rectifier tubes have their filaments enclosed in a metal housing to decrease the heat radiation from the filament resulting in a smaller-sized filament for a given output; several of these mercury-vapor rectifiers have only one small hole (about $\frac{1}{16}$ " diameter) which doesn't impede the ions whatever, although the tubes handle more current than does any fluorescent tubes.

I would also like to point out that radio interference often comes from inside the tube and occurs at each cycle when the gas ionizes; however, this interference usually is much less severe than that caused by faulty starters or poor connections.

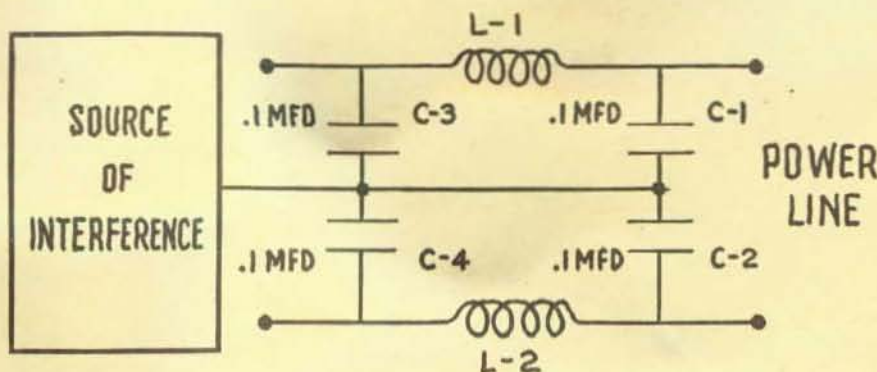
JOSEPH W. KRENTZ,
Local Union No. 477.

We are grateful for Brother Krentz's comments and offer them for those interested in doing away with the ballast so that they may weigh its contents.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Acknowledgment also is made of a letter, with diagram, from Brother Harry C. Armstrong, L. U. No. 3, New York City, regarding another suggested method for identifying the untagged leads of a three phase motor. We appreciate Brother Armstrong's interest in sending in this article, and will be glad to make it available to readers on request.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Suggested Ways of Filtering Interference

EDITOR: In answer to Vern Tupman's question in the November issue on line filters, I find the diagram below to be very effective.



C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 are .1 MFD.

L-1, L-2 are approximately 60 turns of wire on a form with a diameter of two inches. Enamel copper wire should be used, the size depending on the current it is to carry. As a conservative rule, you can consider one ampere per 1500 C.M.

J. E. ROYCE,
L. U. No. 317, Huntington, W. Va.

EDITOR: The writer notices from your last issue that one of our Brothers is troubled with radio interference caused by a fluorescent fixture. This interference may be brought into the radio receiver in possibly three different ways and any two of these will cause the trouble.

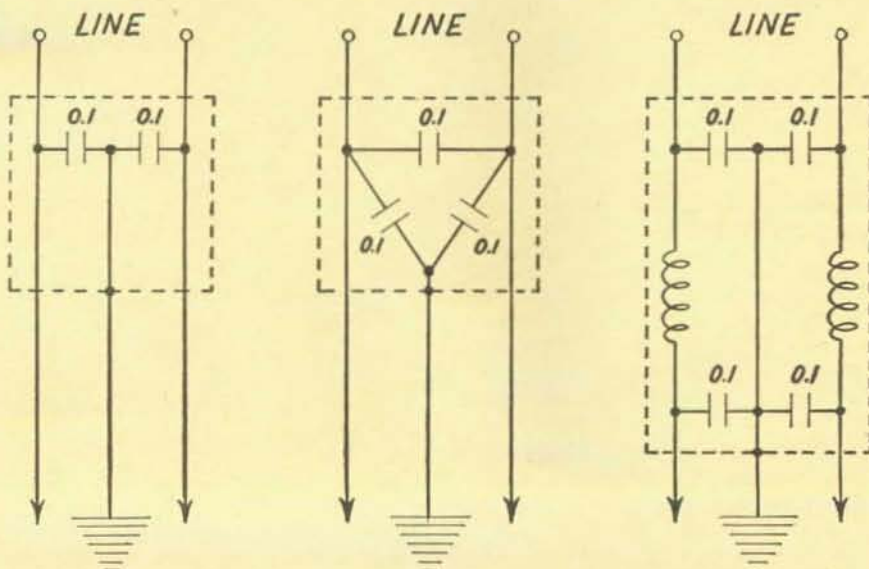
1. Radiation DIRECT from the lamp tubes themselves, being picked up by the radio antenna.
2. Radiation from the power wiring supplying the lamps, this being picked up by the radio antenna.
3. Feed-Back from the lamp wiring, thus to the 115V connected to the radio itself.

1a. DIRECT RADIATION is that which the lamp tube radiates itself, this type of interference may be eliminated, or at least lessened by putting a screen over the lamp tubes. This screen should be grounded and have a mesh of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

2a. See diagram below. It is suggested that all three of these be tried; in some cases it may be desirable to use ANY two. These cases are exceptional, however.

3a. Same as above.

C. HARVEY HAAS,
L. U. No. 45, Los Angeles, Calif.
(Chief Engineer, KKLA-KFSG)



First Radiant Heated Home in Chicago

By THOMAS J. MURRAY
Business Representative
L. U. 134, Chicago, Ill.



Members of Local Union 134, Chicago, shown at work on the job. Left to right: Gene Blanch, Karl Ege, Art Lutz and Dick Davis.



Partial view of exterior of Chicago house.

Members of Local No. 134 installed and have put into operation the first all-electric radiant heated home in the city of Chicago. It is a nine-room ranch-type house with electrically heated panels attached to the ceiling and finished over with a sand finish plaster and decorated to suit.

This heating system has some very attractive features. It is very clean, ultra-automatic, has no loss of space taken up by radiators, heating plant, etc., and last but not least, from the electrician's standpoint there is a large outlay in electrical equipment and man-hours.

The connected heating load of 28 KW plus a generous lighting and appliance load made it much above the average in home-wiring installations.

There are two control machines for the interlocking system located in the Euclid Avenue Tower, which displays 571 light units, and in the Pitkin Avenue Yard Tower, displaying 712 light units. These two towers contain more than 100 instrument racks, used in housing plug-in type relays, and other associated equipment. Four model boards, used by dispatchers and towermen, were also installed. Protection against contact with the third rail is accomplished by 4,000 feet of rubber protectors and 700 feet of transite boards.

"So that all of this equipment could be tied in as one operating unit, more than 60,000 feet of wire and cable connections had to be made. These connections were made on 520,000 feet of single conductor Neoprene sheathed wire, 165,000 feet of multiple conductor braided cable, 70,000 feet of lead-covered cable, and 55,000 feet of lead-covered steel taped Parkway cable. There were hundreds of cable bars installed to convey wire and cable across the tracks and approximately 24,000 feet of conduit, and 2,200 feet of wooden troughing.

"Prior to placing the Fulton Street Extension in service, and while this complex system was being tested, a formal inspection was made by William Reid, Chairman of the Board of Transportation; Commissioners Frank X. Sullivan and Sidney H. Bingham; Chief Engineer James H. Griffin; C. A. Reed, engineer, line equipment, and many other officials of the Board of Transportation. We owe a great deal to these men, to Mr. Reed and his staff, and to Mr. Granger and his field forces for the way they have cooperated with Local 3 to make possible the finest transit system in existence."

Signal System for Subway Completed

Installation by men of Local Union 3, New York City, of an extensive signal system for the Fulton Street Subway Extension, was recently completed.

Discussing the work, *Electrical Union World*, weekly newspaper published by the local, says: "The Fulton Street Extension took approximately two years to complete, with more than 125 of our members employed on its construction. These men installed miles of copper messenger wire, nearly

300 signals, 100 illuminated and non-illuminated signs, 100 blue lights designating telephone and fire-alarm locations, train starting lights used to dispatch trains at the terminal, and 14 transformer layouts. Automatic train stops number 145, and the number of track switch operating layouts 99, 44 of which were equipped with snow melter units.

"Instrument cases, both single and double, containing, among other new developments, an inter-communication phone system, numbered 225. A total of 143 junction boxes, ranging from 36 way to 280 way, were installed. Approximately 45,000 wire identifying tags had to be made as well as 1,920

Kept the Ring

"Was she furious when he broke off the engagement?"

"Furious! Why, she took off her ring and flung it on her right hand."

* * *

No Sense To It

Some folks drink because they worry, and then worry because they drink.

* * *

Now You Know

Adam and Eve were naming the animals of the earth when along came a rhinoceros.

"What shall we call this one?" asked Adam.

"Let's call it a rhinoceros."

"But why a rhinoceros?"

"Well, because it looks more like a rhinoceros than anything we've named yet."

* * *

Just Wealthy

The *Queen Elizabeth* was encountering heavy weather in mid-ocean and some of the passengers were very uncomfortable. Watching a miserable-looking man who was bending over the side of the ship, a fair young thing turned to the woman at her side.

"Your husband is a poor sailor, is he not?" she said.

"Certainly not," said the woman, "he's a rich stockbroker."

* * *

Plump and Merry

"So you married that plump little girl that used to giggle so much?"

"Yes, I always did believe in a short wife and a merry one."

* * *

Timely Warning

Traffic sign in Pennsylvania village:
"Slow. No hospital."

* * *

Two for One

Little Johnny's mother had just presented the family with twins and the household was in a state of excitement. Father beamed with pride, as he took Johnny to one side. "If you told your teacher about it, she might give you a holiday," he said.

That afternoon Johnny came home joyfully announcing, "I don't have to go to school tomorrow."

"Did you tell your teacher about the twins?" asked his father.

"No, answered Johnny. 'I just told her I had a new baby sister. I'm saving the other one for next week.'"

* * *

Recognition

Betty: Did you hear about the chap who stayed up all night figuring out where the sun went when it went down?

Oliver: No, what happened?

Betty: It finally dawned on him.

* * *

Ain't no Justice

If you think they can't put you in jail for something you didn't do, just try not paying your income tax.

* * *

Pedigreed

"I paid a hundred dollars for that dog—part collie and part bull."

"Which part is bull?"

"The part about the hundred dollars."



Nothing At All

A business man was upset because his new typist was late. Fuming, he said, as she finally came in: "You should have been here at nine!"

"Why?" she asked. "What happened?"

* * *

Not So Dumb

Husband: "You must think automobiles grow on trees."

Wife: "Silly! Everybody knows they come from plants."

* * *

Smart Puppy

The theatrical producer was giving an audition to a man with a new act.

Producing a puppy from his pocket, the man placed it on the piano stool, whereupon the puppy calmly proceeded to play part of one of the operas.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed the producer. "I'll give you \$200 a week for that."

"But that's not all," said the man, producing from another pocket a parrot, which, perched on the piano, sang an aria from the opera to the puppy's accompaniment.

Almost speechless by now, the producer managed to bring out an offer of \$400 a week for that.

"Er—er," said the man, "before you decide, I must tell you this act's not exactly on the level. You see, the parrot can't sing. The puppy's a ventriloquist."

One On Him

An English undertaker found a donkey lying dead in front of his premises and went to inform the police.

"What am I to do with it?" he asked the officer in charge.

The officer had a sense of humor.

"Do with it?" he asked with a grin. "Bury it, of course. You're an undertaker, aren't you?"

"That's true," replied the undertaker. "But I thought it only right to come around and inform the relatives first."

* * *

A Drawback

"My poor fellow," said the old lady, "here is a quarter for you. Goodness, gracious, it must be dreadful to be lame, but just think how much worse it would be if you were blind."

"Yer right, lady," agreed the beggar. "When I was blind I was always getting counterfeit money."

* * *

Might Be Arranged

An ambitious young man heard of the death of the junior partner of a big firm. Being full of selfconfidence, he hurried to the office of the firm, whose senior partner was a friend of his father's.

"How about my taking your partner's place," he asked.

"Excellent!" said the senior partner. "If you can fix things with the undertaker."

* * *

Foresight

Their cars having collided, Jock and Pat were surveying the situation. Jock offered Pat a drink from his bottle. Pat drank and Jock returned the bottle to his pocket.

"Thank ye," said Pat, "but aren't ye going to have a bit of a nip yourself?"

"Aye," replied Jock, "but not until the police have been here."



"Junior, look in the electrical outlets and see if you can find mother a hairpin."

AFL to Push Ultimately For Shorter Work Week

A statement by Daniel W. Tracy, International President of the I.B.E.-W., last month to the effect that the American Federation of Labor would press for shorter work week to spread employment if the national economy shows signs of slowing down, was printed in many newspapers.

"We don't know how long present employment will continue," Mr. Tracy said, "but we must be prepared to move toward a shorter work week when the Marshall European recovery plan and the rearmament program are no longer sufficient to carry us along."

Reports to Convention

While Mr. Tracy's statement made the headlines, he was doing no more than to restate views officially adopted by the AFL convention at Cincinnati. Mr. Tracy, as chairman of the Committee on Shorter Work Day, submitted a report to the convention which was unanimously adopted by the delegates. Pertinent sections from it follow:

"It is necessary to recognize at this point that the 6-hour day and the 5-day 30-hour week drive launched by the Federation in the depth of the depression in the early 1930s, and successfully revived in the late '30s by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and even put into practice by that organization and other building trades unions, was conceived primarily as an answer to unemployment. It was, of course, much more than a mere 'divide-the-work' movement, although it made tremendous good sense on that basis alone in 1939 when we still experienced mass unemployment in America . . .

"It is now only too clear that left to ourselves the mass of employers of labor, would have gone blindly on to wreck their own economic system by long hours at low wages, were it not for the trade unions in general and union-sponsored shorter work day movements in particular . . .

Heightened Consumer Needs

"The ever more rapid substitution in America of steam, electric and motor production for physical human and animal power from 1830 on, made a nonsense out of the outworn idea of paying wages, which is purchasing power to buy the output, in terms of the number of hours spent at the job. It is important to note that the desire of workers to improve their conditions was sounder source of progress for our great Republic than all the hind-

sighted wisdom of the economists and experts of the time. The very shortening of hours gave rise to new consumer needs which created new markets within our own borders among workers. The artificial, as well as real scarcity of labor was an incentive to inventiveness and improvement of production and management methods which increased the possible standard of living . . .

"Your committee would hazard the belief, that even in other free countries, the lack of a strong trade union movement, or lack of aggressiveness in establishing shorter work hours, has allowed industrial management to lag and become slothful and eventually productively inefficient.

"In the light of the foregoing your committee might be expected to forthwith recommend a reinstitution of the drive for the 6-hour day and 5-day 30-hour week. Certainly a vast need for education of labor is indicated, judging by the war boom and present inflation-born demand of some backward sections of union membership for such contract provisions as a guaranteed 48-hour work week. This is, of course, with premium overtime pay, which misleads workers into backing into a wage income increase by breaking down some of the hardest won standards gained by American Union Labor . . .

Other Problems First

"Your committee cannot at this time conscientiously recommend a new program and crusade for a nationwide shorter work day. Near full employment of the work force, large unfilled and pressing needs like low-cost rental housing, the as yet unpredictable combined effort of the Marshall Plan and necessary rearmament, all these put a brake on the otherwise strong underlying belief of American organized labor, which we share, that a campaign for a new shorter work day is a fundamentally sound and progressive program.

"However, we cannot afford to be unprepared for peace in the days to come, anymore than we dare at present to be unprepared for defense. By the end of the first seven years following the First World War, the old League of Nations reported that all war damage in Europe was repaired and something like a new 25 per cent additional increase in production registered. Unprepared and unorganized for peace, Europe returned to organize and prepare for war.

"Your committee therefore, recommends that the Committee on a Shorter Work Day be continued as a regular convention committee for the foreseeable future . . .

"Pending the outcome of required fundamental research in preparation for intelligent planning of any renewal of the 6-hour day and 30-hour week drive, your committee calls the convention's attention to the shocking fact that not only large groups in uncovered inter-state services, but other great bodies of workers, such as the railroad operating crafts, to this very day, are denied the advantage of even the standard 40-hour week."

Release Study of Colorado Basin

The Federal Power Commission made public recently a power market survey for the upper basin of the Colorado River including all of Utah and adjacent parts of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The report, first in a series which will eventually cover the entire Colorado River Basin, contains detailed information on the economic development of the area, the past and estimated future power requirements, and the relation of power supply to requirements. It estimates that the power requirements of the upper basin by 1970 will be 4,427 million kilowatt-hours.

Trade Commission Makes Charge Against School

The Federal Trade Commission charged recently that Universal Radio-Vision Training Corporation, Hollywood, Calif., is lying about its correspondence course in television, through its advertisement and salesmen.

One of the charges is that the school falsely "represents that its course enables students to obtain and hold lucrative positions in the electronics industry, including the fields of broadcasting, public address systems and sound." These claims are called "grossly exaggerated and misleading."

The commission says the course is "wholly insufficient to properly train a technician," and that the promised "salaries beginning at \$500 a month" are fictitious.

The commission also warns not to rely on the school's promise that the course can be "discontinued at any time, without obligation to pay the balance of the tuition fee."

What the commission was saying is that the correspondence school, like many others, is relentless about collecting the last cent, once it has a man's name on the "dotted line."

Employment View Seen as Excellent

Privately owned electric utility systems in the United States employed 279,000 workers in June, according to an article titled "Employment Outlook in Electric Utilities," published in the November issue of *Monthly Labor Review*, an official publication of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prospective demands for electricity will increase employment by 60,000 during the next 10 years, the article states. About 36,000 workers now are employed by municipalities or state power districts. Federal operations include about 6,000 electric employees and rural cooperatives about 11,000.

"Over the long run," the article states, "a gradual but sustained increase in activity appears likely in most industrial fields using electric power in large quantities. Taking this into account as well as the new uses for electricity in industrial processes, a sustained long-run increase may be expected in industrial consumption of electricity."

"If the utility systems expand their capacity and output as much as expected," the article concludes, "a large number of additional workers will be required. However . . . the increase in employment will be relatively less than the gain in output. . . . The estimated total increase gives but a general picture of the trend. Most of this increase can be expected in the privately owned systems. There will also be variations in the amount of increase among regions and among the different occupational groups."

Moral of This Story Is: Polarize Connections

Irving Dobbins, a member of Local Union 3, New York City, was almost electrocuted in his shop recently while connecting a punching machine.

"As a lesson to others," comments the local's newspaper, *Electrical Union World*, "it so happened that the socket for lighting was not polarized and while he was holding on to a conduit with one hand and the light socket in the other he was frozen to both and could not break away. Only his knowledge of safety enabled him to direct a fellow employe, James Farrell, who pulled the switch and thereby released him. The moral of this story is that you should make certain that all your connections are polarized especially when wiring sockets."

"Brother Dobbins was burned on the left hand and was given emergency treatment. This was a pretty close call for Irving and we are glad to have men like Farrell around who assisted in saving his life."

An Exchange of Letters

Mr. D. W. Tracy, International President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

December 12, 1948.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

After months of hard work, bitter disappointments, anxious moments and heartaches, at long last, SYCAMORE LOCAL No. 1578 is a full-fledged, duly-organized local union. Charter has been received, working contract has been negotiated and signed, regular officers have been elected and installed, and, the union security election has been held and certified.

To give credit where credit is due, the above results are thanks to the able and efficient manner in which Mr. Kenneth Lee, International Organizer, assisted, to help overcome many tough decisions and obstacles. If it had not been for his help, experience and foresightedness we would not have made much progress. He encouraged and directed us to go ahead when things looked dark and dismal, so that today our plant enjoys all the rights and benefits under an IBEW-AFL working agreement.

Our plant, the Diamond Wire and Cable Company, here in Sycamore, Illinois, had a contract with the UE-CIO which was due to expire June 30th of this year. A few of us who did not subscribe to their ideas and principles, started the ball a-rolling for a change. I made contact with Mr. Michael Boyle's office in Chicago for an International Organizer and it was our good fortune that Mr. Lee was sent in. This was some time early in April. With his help and direction we conducted quite a campaign. He had handbills made up which were passed out several mornings a week as the employees came to work and we held several mass meetings in the evenings. All this resulted in a National Labor Relations Board election on June 22nd which we won. Mr. Lee then helped draw up our working agreement which the members accepted and which was then presented to the company. After a very few minor changes it was signed and since then has been approved by the IO. A petition for a union security election was submitted to the NLRB and it was held on November 30th and we won 89 to 27. As of Friday, December 10th, the Diamond Wire is 100 per cent union with all eligible employees signed up as members of the IBEW. This means that Local No. 1578 has 121 members in good standing.

As you have not heard from our Local since we organized, this will serve to bring you up to date on the progress we have made. I think you will agree, that with our results, the IBEW can look forward to a strong progressive unit in Sycamore Local No. 1578. If you wish, we would appreciate it, if mention of the above could be made in THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

With the best of the season's greetings to you and yours, I remain

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) RICHARD AMUNDSEN, B. M.

December 21, 1948.

Mr. Richard Amundsen, Business Manager
Local Union No. 1578, IBEW
Box 531
Sycamore, Illinois

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

It was most encouraging to have yours of the 12th about establishing a Brotherhood Local Union in the Diamond Wire and Cable Company at Sycamore.

I was very much impressed by reading the details of the struggle which was finally crowned with success. It all shows what can be done despite keen disappointments, obstacles and delays. Nothing can stop men and women when they hold steadfast in their courage and determination for improvement and progress.

I cannot commend you and those associated with you and Organizer Lee too highly for the excellent job done. The Brotherhood at large should know about it. In due time the story will appear in our monthly JOURNAL.

Please be assured we are proud of Local Union No. 1578. Please also be assured of my personal thanks and best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,
(Signed) D. W. TRACY,
International President.

New Electrical Products

Photoelectric Control For Luminaire Offered

A revolutionary new luminaire equipped with a built-in photoelectric control which responds to changes in the prevailing light level and turns the lamp ON and OFF as conditions of visibility demand, has been announced by General Electric.

The new Form 110 luminaire, which has a standard optical system and mountings, is especially designed for residential, suburban and traffic circle lighting.

The photoelectric control, an integral part of the luminaire, is mounted under a standard glass meter housing in the top half of a slip-fitter-type, die-cast aluminum hood. Developed to meet the need for an efficient, inexpensive means of controlling individual luminaires on multiple street lighting circuits, it has a nominal rating of 120 volts at 50/60 cycles.

The control unit consists of:

1. A "red-sensitive," gas-filled photo tube.
2. Two amplifier tubes.
3. A relay element rated to carry 10 amperes of all types of load except incandescent and to control up to 900 watts of incandescent lamp load at 120 volts.
4. A filament transformer which reduces power consumption and permits the use of long-life tubes.

The control unit is adjustable so that it will operate under any conditions at any light level between one and six foot-candles at the control window. Its position within the housing is so fixed that units are entirely interchangeable.

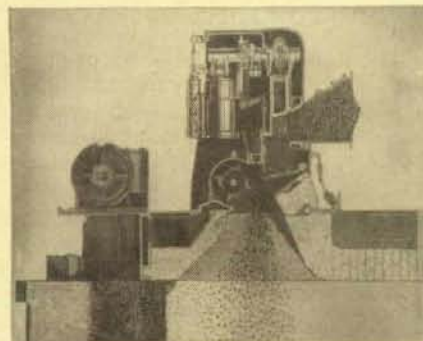


New Stoker Is Said to Offer Good Combustion

Complete, economical combustion of any grade of coal, even lignite, is claimed for the recently announced Westinghouse "Centrafire" spreader-type industrial stoker.

In the new stoker, coal is trajectory by an air-cooled, hydraulic motor-driven rotor so that it falls evenly over the entire length of a Westinghouse Link-Grate. Undulation of the central grate keeps the fuel bed active and moving toward the ash discharge grates at the sides. Ashes are discharged from the furnace without interrupting the coal feed, reducing load or loss of steam pressure.

A deficiency of primary air rising through the central Link-Gate is deliberately maintained. Resulting monoxides are burned in a turbulent secondary air supply above the trajectory of incoming fuels. An increased supply of the metered pri-



mary air is admitted through the side areas of the grate and ash-discharge grates to provide complete combustion.

Coal is fed to the rotor by two long-stroke, slow-speed rams. A coal-feed equalizer plate driven from the rotor oscillates across the incoming fuel to assure a continuous feed whether the coal is wet or dry.

One constant speed motor or turbine supplies oil pressure for all controls and drives. Eliminating all chain drives, this hydraulic drive permits maintaining accurately any pre-set fuel-air ratio.

New Combination Meter For Industrial Usages

A new single-phase combination watthour and thermal watt demand meter for industrial use has been announced by General Electric.

Designated as the Type IHM-1, the new meter is housed in a case slightly larger than that required by a conventional watthour meter. It can be installed wherever rate structures require the determination of demand



as well as energy, without increasing the size of the original installation.

The new damping system and electromagnet of the recently introduced I-50 watthour meter, adapted to the new design, comprise the watthour unit of the Type IHM-1 meter. The thermal unit of the G-E Type HI-1 thermal meter with its "direct heat" operating principle has been adapted for use as the thermal demand unit of the new combination watthour and thermal watt demand meter.

Preheater for Plastic Preforms Is Marketed

A new 3-kw, 40-megacycle preheater for rapid and uniform preheating of plastic preforms has been marketed by General Electric. Operating on 230 volts, single phase, 60 cycles, the new preheater will heat 40 oz. of wood-flour phenolic compound from 70 F. to 250 F. in one minute—or one pound of this material in 24 seconds. The closely integrated design of this preheater, which requires only 2¼ sq. ft. of floor space, is said to contribute to its overall operating efficiency.

Readily portable, and sturdily built for heavy-duty industrial use, this preheater is provided with an automatic "pop-up" cover which facilitates preform loading and unloading. In addition, two timers with associated control permit operation alternately with two presses having different load requirements. A desirable

feature of this preheater is the incorporation of three meters, the dials of which are mounted on the front of the cabinet. One of these meters indicates the direct-current applied to the oscillator circuit, which is an indication of the rate of heat input to the preforms. Another shows safe operation of the oscillator tube. The third



indicates either oscillator or rectifier filament voltage. Separate rheostats in the filament circuit permit proper voltage setting, thus assuring long tube life.

Automotive Lamp Tester Made by Westinghouse

The Lamp Division of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Bloomfield, N. J., has announced a new speedy, shockproof tester for automotive lamps.

The tester is now available to service stations, chain stores, auto accessory stores and other dealers.

Four sizes of outlets on the tester make possible on-the-spot checking



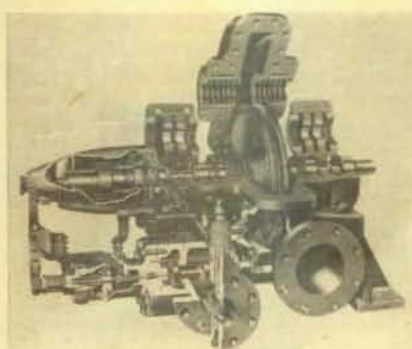
for the entire line of automotive lamps, ranging from a tiny instrument panel bulb to a sealed beam headlamp or an automotive spotlight.

Instead of the lamp itself burning on test, the glow of the indicator lamp in the tower of the tester proves that the filament in the lamp being checked operates satisfactorily. For lamps with two filaments the indicator lamps glow in both towers.

General Purpose Turbine Announced

A new all-weather general purpose turbine for driving industrial pumps, fans, blowers, compressors, paper machinery, and small generators, the TYPEE, has been announced by Westinghouse. A choice of three wheel sizes, 16-, 20-, and 25-inch, permits TYPEE turbines to be applied over a range of 5- to 1,500-horsepower with steam conditions up to 600 lbs. ga. at 750° F. and speeds of 1,000 to 7,000 r.p.m. Equipped with heavy duty parts the turbine will operate at 1,500 lbs. ga. at 950° F. Many parts are interchangeable between wheel sizes.

Efficient combination felt and labyrinth bearing seals protect the turbine's lubricating system from contamination so that neither torrential rain nor the presence of abrasive dust



will affect its operation. Corrosion resistant materials are used liberally throughout.

The basic turbine is equipped with a shaft type governor, mounted in a rugged casing that completely protects the governor assembly and shaft end. The entire governor assembly can be replaced without disturbing the shaft. It is interchangeable between wheel sizes. TYPEE turbines may be equipped with special wide speed range governors where required.

Small Motor Serves Compressor Makers

A new small-diameter motor designed to drive hermetically sealed refrigeration compressors has been announced by General Electric.

With a diameter of 4.790-4.792 inches, it is available in ratings up to



1/4 h.p., 1,725 r.p.m., 115 volts, 60 cycles. The motor can be furnished with a rotor having a counterbored quill or with punchings made to fit directly over the shaft.

Compactly designed, the new motor was developed to aid compressor manufacturers in adjusting the size of their units to fit refrigerator space limitations.

Portable Seismograph Useful in Industry

A new tool to help engineers in their continuing battle against vibration—a portable "seismograph" for use in industry—has been developed by The Barry Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

The first application has been made in measuring the vibration of walls in a textile mill. Because of its compactness and easy portability, it is expected that the instrument may be used to analyze vibration problems on machinery and other equipment as well.

The industrial "seismograph," so-called because it utilizes the same principle employed in instruments registering earthquake shock, is a combination of a special seismic pendulum mounting.



With the Ladies



Good Deed Dotties

This month's woman's page is about a friend of mine who is often spoken of, rather disparagingly, as "Good Deed Dotty." Whenever there's a not-too-pleasant job to be done, some charitable collecting, a booth for a bazaar, someone always says, "Get Betty to do it, she never says 'No.'" Some even jokingly remarked that she must wear a neon sign that lights up periodically, with the letters "S-U-C-K-E-R," for she is constantly engaged in doing something for somebody and people do sometimes impose upon her. I guess perhaps she is a "sucker" as the world evaluates them, but if she is, she's the nicest person I know and I can't help but feel that this world would be a much more wonderful place if it were just full of "suckers" like Betty.

I met a lady the other day who is old and poor, and now resides in a charitable home for the aged. I asked her about her Christmas. The wrinkled face beamed all over. "It was just wonderful," she said. "Betty Deane came and took me to church and then she invited me to her apartment and we had some delicious fruit cake. She showed me her Christmas tree and her presents and I had a wonderful time." A simple act of kind thoughtfulness lighted up this woman's whole otherwise lonely Christmas season.

I recently visited a little six-year-old friend of mine who has been ill with polio. "I guess it's tiresome lying here all day, isn't it?" I inquired. "Oh, I don't mind it very much," said the child. "Every morn-

ing the postman brings me a letter or a package from Miss Deane and it tells about a game to play or something to make for that day. It is so much fun, and I can hardly wait to see what he will bring next." Again Betty Deane—taking time out to bring cheer into a bed-ridden child's life.

This month I'm advocating that we all take a page from Betty Deane's book and become "Good Deed Dotties." I always thought that the Boy Scout aim—a daily good deed—was an admirable one, for taken seriously, it gives the boy a regard for the feelings of other people and often cultivates in him a thoughtfulness that he carries through life.

If we all tried to do something nice for someone else each day, we'd really lose a lot of the selfish traits which are inherent in all of us. Doing something for somebody else is life's greatest medium for causing us to forget ourselves and our troubles, and brings us much satisfaction and honest pleasure.

Then there's that little item which people have often spoken of—sometimes laughingly—the "power of a smile." I am a firm believer in the "magic power of a smile." Haven't you started out in the morning, perhaps to work or to the grocery store, in quite good spirits. Before you had gone very far, someone, disgruntled no doubt because he, like the rest of us, did not relish getting up and going out into the cold, was rude or unfriendly to you. It put a damper on your day, didn't it, and made you feel a little unhappy and unsure of yourself, even though you knew darn good and well inside that you shouldn't let it.

Then on the other hand, haven't you started out feeling a little low, met a cheerful person who spoke to you in a truly "glad-to-see-you" manner and perhaps told you how pretty your new hat was, and left you feeling as if you owned the world. Haven't you? I have.

People are affected by little things. The big things—both joys and sorrows come and go and people take them in stride, but it seems to be the little everyday things of life that make our daily happiness or un-

happiness. So let's all do our little bit to make this all-too-sad world a little more cheerful to live in.

There are lots of ways to do it—first by being "Good Deed Dotties," ready, willing and able to help our friends and their causes and by being thoughtful of other people.

Second, by being cheerful and patient to the best of our ability. Smile when you want to scream. It may be hard to do at the moment but it pays dividends and you'll be glad you did later on.

Third, give your flowers to the living. If you have a nice thing to say, say it now. All persons, no matter how austere, love to receive a sincere compliment. Be generous with yours—but *be sure* they are sincere. Intelligent people do not appreciate exaggerated flattery.

Gracious I sound like the original "Pollyanna" this month and I never meant to. It may be my conscience hurting me for all the mean things I said about the men last month.

But anyway, we're not too deep into the new year to make another resolution—to do a little more for other people in 1949.

So long until next month and by the way, may I remind you that this is your part of the magazine. Mr. Milne wants articles that you are interested in, to appear on these pages. So if you have any special feature or interest or problem, write us and we'll do our best to oblige.



Our Auxiliaries

The winter months are ones in which our Auxiliaries can accomplish much. Study clubs are popular for winter evenings. Why not organize one in your Auxiliary to study labor problems and union history. Your public library would be happy to map out a short course of study for you.

Two of our active Auxiliaries sent us the following letters:

**L. U. No. 569,
San Diego, Calif.**

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians L. U. No. 569, San Diego, California, held its regular meeting Tuesday, November 30, at 8 p.m. We elected members to our Executive Board. They are Viola Garnett, Mabel Small, and Boots Collins.

The Union Label Chairman, Ethel Beasty, urged all members to become "union made" conscious. We decided to have a contest, and the ones who bring in the most union labels and names of firms which employ 100 per cent union help and sell union products, shall be the winners. The winners will be feted by the losers at a dinner or a party.

We had a pot-luck luncheon December 9, at the home of Mrs. Bill Ferguson. We made plans for the union Christmas party.

We met at Carpenter's Hall to pack the Christmas sacks for the union Christmas party. Many of the husbands were on hand to help. Doughnuts and coffee were served by Frankie Dudley.

The Christmas party given by Local Union 569 for families and children of members, was held Wednesday, December 22, at 7:30 p.m. A variety program was enjoyed. Santa was there to distribute treats to the children.

Some of our ladies helped to distribute the treats at the A. F. of L. Central Council and Salvation Army Christmas party held at the Russ Auditorium in San Diego. The program included a movie and a stage show. The children enjoyed the party very much.

We held our Auxiliary Christmas party December 28 at 8 p. m. We had an exchange of gifts between secret sisters revealing our names. At this time, we drew the names of our new secret sisters for the coming year. Mrs. Mabel Moorhead and Mrs. Margaret Jaromesack were the hostesses for the party.

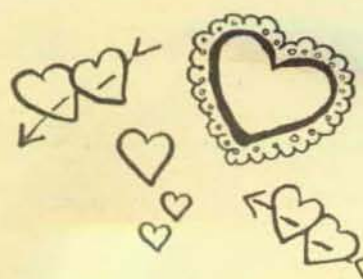
We wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

JEANNETTE McCANN, P. S.

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**L. U. No. 108,
Tampa, Fla.**

The Ladies Auxiliary of the I. B. E. W. Local 108, Tampa, Florida, has about 30 members, but only about half of them attend meetings regularly. Due to the fact that work is quite slow in Tampa, we have members of the local loaned out as far away as Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. And of course these men have their wives with them.



Happy Holidays

February, while it is the shortest month of the year, is the one which has more than its share of holidays—Lincoln's Birthday, then Valentine's Day, and finally, George Washington's Birthday.

Don't let these holidays go by unnoticed. Holidays mean so much to children that we really owe it to them to celebrate each one in some manner. Incidentally, I think the grown-ups enjoy a little holiday celebration too. One of the easiest and nicest ways of taking note of holidays is by a planned dinner menu with special decorations to suit the occasion. Dinner or supper hour is the time when all the family is most likely to be together and a little special cookery with a festive air will be much appreciated.

Here are some suggestions:

Lincoln's Birthday

Let the children help you make a centerpiece for this occasion. If your children have a construction set of "Lincoln Logs," it will be easy for them to create a log house, like the frontier cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. Bits of green pine arranged around will give it a "cabin in the wilderness" look. If they have no regular "Lincoln Logs," a cabin may be created from brown construction paper. Make place cards by pasting a new Lincoln penny on a small card and writing each person's name thereon.

I'm sure Abraham Lincoln, rail splitter that he was, was used to plenty of hearty food. He might well have had:

Pork chops
Scalloped potatoes
Green beans
Corn pudding
Apple Upside Down Cake
Coffee

There are many possibilities for an attractive Valentine's Day table. If you have no special plan of your own in mind, why not cut a large red heart from construction paper and paste paper doilies all along the edge on the underside to give it a fancy valentine look. Place this in the center of your table and in the middle of the heart place a paper doily with assorted candies arranged on it. From your centerpiece run a red ribbon or streamer of crepe paper to each place and attach a valentine for each person, to the end.

Make red the keynote of your valentine dinner. Serve:

Fruit cup with maraschino cherries
Grilled lamb chops, surrounded by grilled tomatoes
Corn O'Brien (Use chopped sweet red pepper in the corn)
Heart-shaped biscuits
Strawberry ice cream
Coffee

Washington's Birthday

For George Washington's Birthday one of the cleverest table decorations I have seen was a little tree (the one I saw was an artificial Christmas tree—but any small real or manufactured tree or even a branch would do) on which a great many cherries had been tied. Real cherries might be difficult to get in February so candy ones will be fine and will be much enjoyed later by the small fry. Place cards may be the traditional little paper hatchets. Serve a typical southern dinner such as might have originated in Mount Vernon kitchens:

Fried chicken
Candied yams
Green peas
Lettuce and tomato salad
Rolls
Cherry pie
Coffee

In spite of the small attendance, we manage to get quite a lot done. During the T. B. Drive, our members spent days folding Christmas seals. We had a Christmas party on December 2, to which all union members and their wives were invited. We furnished all the refreshments.

We meet on the same days as the men do; the first and third Thursday's of

the month. On the first Thursday, we have a social meeting, playing bunco or cards, and have refreshments furnished by two hostesses selected for that month. On the third Thursday, we have our business meeting. We try to visit all the sick and attend funerals for the late members or their families.

(Continued on page 38)

San Francisco Furthers Apprenticeship Program

By CHARLES J. FOEHN
Business Manager, L. U. No. 6

San Francisco long ago made a name for itself in the apprentice training field by having a well-developed, progressive program. Recently it took another step forward, when the San Francisco Board of Education approved plans for the reconstruction of a five-floor, 20,000 square-foot-area building. This will provide adequate facilities to meet the growing demand for vocational education in the San Francisco area. The five-story building was purchased last year to house the rapidly expanding Samuel Gompers Trade School and will unite all building construction and metal trades apprentice and journeyman classes in San Francisco under one roof.

There are 4,000 apprentice tradesmen enrolled in San Francisco day and evening vocational classes. No other comparable building in the United States houses apprenticeship and journeyman classes exclusively.

Costly Installation

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars' worth of equipment turned over to the city by the War Production Training Program is stored awaiting installation when reconstruction of the former Ford Assembly Plant building at Twenty-first and Harrison Streets is complete.

After a series of conferences between the Apprentice Trade Advisory Committees, the San Francisco Labor-Management Committee, and Herbert C. Clish, superintendent of schools, a plan for the full utilization of the building was prepared.

Thirty-six Trade Advisory Committees, representing the major crafts in this area, specified their requirements for facilities and equipment. The recommendations made by these groups are now incorporated in the final general arrangement plans.

The electrical trades have been allocated ample floor space on the third floor for shops, laboratories, drafting rooms and classrooms. All branches of the electrical industry will be provided with the most modern equipment obtainable, and education in this field will include the following courses:

Inside wiremen, switchboard manufacturers, electric signs and tube benders, marine electricians, signal and communications, motor shop electricians, cable splicers, linemen, electric railway shopmen, industrial electronic control.

The Radio Electronic Department

will be provided with modern facilities, including radio service shop, radio construction shop, sound-proof alignment room, and a television test room.

Provision has been made for the use of many types of visual training aids in classrooms and laboratories, and in addition, a projection room seating 150 persons.

According to O. D. Adams, assistant superintendent of schools, the entire project has been planned to facilitate the training of skilled craftsmen, the shops and laboratories paralleling the facilities of modern industrial concerns. Considerable attention has been given to proper lighting, heating, and ventilation throughout the building.

The following lighting requirements are specified:

Shops and laboratories....	30-40 f.c.
Classrooms	40-50 f.c.

Drafting rooms	60-70 f.c.
Offices	40-50 f.c.

Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, educational building consultant of New York City, who has been engaged by the San Francisco Unified School District on all school planning, has given considerable study and attention to this project. His recommendations and revisions of preliminary plans and specifications have proved invaluable in having this school meet all necessary standard requirements.

Apprentice and Trade Extension education in San Francisco is developed entirely through representatives of labor and management and the public school authorities. Largely due to the fine cooperation of these groups, this city holds one of the nation's highest labor efficiency records.

Very satisfactory arrangements for the education of apprentices in the electrical industry are in effect between our employers and the I. B. E. W. Our apprentices attend day classes, four hours a week, on the employers' time.

We are looking forward to turning out some "crackerjack" journeymen as a result of our advanced apprenticeship training program

Christmas Comes to Hollywood, Calif.



Opening of Christmas Tree Lane in the movie colony is an annual event attended by thousands of people. The above photograph was forwarded by E. P. Taylor, business manager of L. U. No. 18, who informs us that all decorations shown were installed by members of that local.

Veteran Member Retires to Become Gentleman Farmer

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—One of our oldest members, John Truhe, is retired after completing more than 42 years of service as chief electrician at St. Louis' largest department store—The Famous-Barr Co.

John started his electrical duties with "The Famous" before the turn of the century. In 1914 John moved into the largest building, 21 stories high, known as the Railway Exchange Building, housing the Famous-Barr Co. and continuing his services until November 30, 1948.

Members of the Electrical Department honored him with a dinner party on November 23 at the Edgewater Club in South St. Louis. It was told that Noel Spannagel, chief engineer, acted as toastmaster. He related that he had worked with Mr. Truhe for more than 40 years and recalled some of the memorable experiences in his career.

One of the highlights of his experiences was when the main switchboard caught fire some 22 years ago. John managed to save a major part of the switchboard by pulling main switches, while fuses were popping, and fire was shooting all around him. For this heroism the firm gave a special dinner in his honor and presented him with a reward for his thoughtfulness and courage.

International Officer Frank W. Jacobs and officers of Local No. 1, attended the farewell party. Mr. Truhe was presented with a gold watch and chain and many other gifts. The watch was inscribed "Presented to JOHN from the gang November 30, 1948."

Larry Hartoebben, chief assistant to Mr. Truhe for many years, was promoted to chief electrician and we know that Larry will carry on in *True TRUHE* style to keep "Famous-Barr" in electrical service for many years to come.

Christmas Party

On December 22, 1948, the Entertainment Committee and officers of Local No. 1 planned an excellent Christmas party for all members and their families, numbering more than 2,500.

The party was staged in the opera house of the Municipal Auditorium. Due to our large membership, members were notified by mail. Return cards were enclosed, requesting the number of entrance tickets for adults and gifts for children needed. Adult tickets were numbered for attendance prizes. Cards for children's gifts were enclosed also. When the party was over, those with children passed between tables where gifts were distributed quickly and without delay.

After brief remarks from President John O'Shea, International Vice President Frank W. Jacobs, and music by a twelve-piece orchestra, the show was on. Two humorous animated cartoons were shown for the laughter of young and old. We were then entertained by the daughters of Brothers Al Dahlheimer and Clarence Beckman in specialty singing and dancing numbers. Then came the daughters of John Muffler. These two little darlings, who are currently featured at the "Club Continental" of Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, staged their acrobatic entertainment for our audience. Several other very entertaining acts followed that pleased the audience.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

By this time, Santa Claus appeared—Harvey Williams to you. Yes, that happy jovial inimitable character that all children love and adults envy.

By 10:30 p. m., happy but sleepy children were leaving the auditorium, only to remember the wonderful time provided by our Local No. 1, I. B. E. W.

We pause in reverence again for an old member, William J. McLean, a member for 36 years. In recent years Bill has been working for the St. Louis School Board. The widely-known and well-liked member's death came on Wednesday, December 8, in an accident. Nearly a hundred members of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Local No. 1 turned out to act as honorary pall-bearers.

Bill came from a family of Electrical Workers and was liked by everyone.

John Bucher, a past Executive Board member, was hit by an automobile on December 26, 1948. His injuries were a broken collar bone, broken rib, cuts and bruises. However, if you know Johnny like we know Johnny, he will be at work in six weeks.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P.S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

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New York Scribe Observes His Tenth Anniversary

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—If and when this letter appears in the February number of our *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* it will complete 10 years of getting a letter off to the *JOURNAL* every month. It hasn't been easy but the thought that at least some small amount of good might be accomplished has sustained the writer when otherwise the spirit was weak.

Our main object, 10 years ago, was to further the idea of the six-hour day and 30-hour week as a practical means for solving unemployment and spreading the available work and also to counteract the anti-labor propaganda appearing in the daily press and periodicals.

This objective is still valid today and if anything, more necessary than ever. In spite of the November election results the newspapers are still using columns of space trying to convince their readers that the Taft-Hartley Law is good legislation. One of the New York papers, of the past week, had an editorial extolling the act and decrying the efforts to have it repealed. Among the reasons given for its stand were that there had been fewer strikes and that union membership had increased since the T-H law went into effect.

As to the increase in union membership we do not have the figures at hand to prove or disprove this but it is our belief that much of this so-called increase is due to the fact that because of the

elections held by the National Labor Relations Board, union membership has become a matter of public record whereas heretofore it was a matter only of union record.

In regard to the claim that there were fewer strikes, there was and is good reason for this when one considers the N. L. R. B. interpretation of the T-H law regarding strikes for economic reasons. This interpretation makes an outlaw of the striker and gives the strikebreaker the right to vote in a bargaining election thereby giving the strikebreaker the right to vote for another union or no union at all. This is barefaced union busting accomplished legally and would make any reputable union leader hesitate before recommending a strike.

Some papers recommend amendment instead of repeal but, to our knowledge, none of them recommend amendment of the most vicious union-busting clauses. We are quite sure all will agree that it would be a long step forward if practical means could be found for preventing A.L. strikes, not only those in public utilities and the like. They could be found if we were all determined that they MUST be found. We don't mean compulsory arbitration, conscription into the army or any other arbitrary means. It must and can be done by mutual agreement, which means give and take on both sides. If one or the other wants to take without giving then no agreement can be reached.

To begin with we must first let the members of the Eighty-first Congress know that one-sided punitive laws such as the T-H law will not be tolerated and further that it is their job to devise legislation that will make for better relations between labor and industry, not to set them at each others throats. Remember that even though many enemies of labor were defeated at the last election there are still all too many reactionaries of both parties in Congress for us to expect a walkover.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Lives of Two Great Presidents Should be Inspiration to All

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—This month's edition of "News from Local No. 7," will be dedicated to the members who enjoy short stories. Some have asked that your press secretary be a little more brief, and we do aim to please.

February is the anniversary of the birth of two great men in American history, namely our first President, George Washington and our sixteenth President, Abraham Lincoln. Washington was recognized as a great leader at an early age. When he was but 21 years old, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Virginian Army, which he led into battle

against the French aggressors of that era.

Washington was a very successful farmer, as well as a soldier and statesman. Unlike the wealthy Virginia planters of that day, who looked down on all labor as degrading, he delighted in the work of his plantation and enjoyed superintending its details. He was a pioneer in two great features of modern farming—fertilizing and rotation of crops. It was said that he could throw a silver dollar across the Potomac from his front yard. Although some wag has retorted that "a dollar went farther in those days than it does today."

When Abe Lincoln was born in 1809, the United States received a great and illustrious person into its fold. Lincoln came up the hard way, more or less. His stepmother encouraged him in his studies, which his father regarded as a form of idleness. Less than a year of school attendance is all that fell to his lot. He remembered well, thought much, and diligently exercised the knowledge gained.

Lincoln started early in politics, serving in the Legislature when only 25 years old. He in turn, was elected as Congressman and State Senator prior to his election as President in the fall of 1860.

Just a passing prayer of thanksgiving that two such illustrious men preceded us, that we might learn by their philosophies and grow to be better citizens.

President Truman is to be our leader for the next four years. No matter what your political faith may be, get behind your President and help him to lead us to a successful and peaceful four years. If Mr. Truman is given half a chance by the people of the United States, he will be a great President.

Our thought for the month: (But practiced every day). Try to help and assist our apprentices.

Teach them a new mechanical trick every day.

Have patience. We ourselves were not always adept with tools and equipment.

Encourage them and help them to learn and understand the "Code."

Give them more opportunities to actually do the work.

Don't let them stand and watch—and just hand us tools and run errands. To do is to learn!

Treat each apprentice as if he were your own boy.

These young men will be the future backbone of our organization. If they are trained well and treated right, they in turn will do accordingly to the next group. We are then building a fine future group of good mechanics and good union men—with the right aspects on unionism and the electrical industry.

The entire membership of Local No. 7 wishes to express its sincere sympathy to the family of George D. Wampler. George was killed in an auto accident, while returning from work on December 24, Christmas Eve. The members of Local No. 7 will miss George in the future, and we hope his Lord has received him well.

JOHN J. COLLINS, P. S.

Great Opportunities Seen For Country's Apprentices

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—As I sit here in the middle of December to try to write an article for the February issue,

I find it hard to make even a mark on the paper. With all of the Yuletide spirit in the air it is difficult to write about anything, much less the coming of spring.

February, as you all know, is the birth month of one of America's greats. Abraham Lincoln is the man who took this country as the land of opportunities—and accepted every one of them. With that in mind, and when we think that the Post Office Department has delivered over three hundred million Christmas cards, sent purely as a traditional mark of good fellowship, it makes one feel glad all over to be living in a country that owes no one a living and still after all these years, offers a multitude of opportunities to everyone.

Speaking of opportunities, I wonder if all the boys who are serving their apprenticeship in our organization realize the opportunities that lie before them. With each generation making conditions better for the next, the chances for today's apprentice to get ahead are unlimited.

It seems that the attitude of some of the boys is that they have a job, they are earning a living and the training school is a waste of time. They are definitely wrong.

I want to try to impress upon all of the boys who are serving their apprenticeship in the various local unions that they are the backbone of the entire organization. The fellow sitting next to you, or behind you, or in the front of you in school, or the fellow working in the same shop with you, may be your business agent 20 years hence, or the president of your local, the International Secretary, or even President of the I. O. Someone has to hold those jobs and it can be you as well as anyone else.

If you fellows who are serving as apprentices would look around and see some of the good jobs that will be open to you in the not-too-distant future, you will see that the doors of the world are open to you. So let's get going and put forth a little more effort at school and on the job. Try to realize how much better equipped, both mentally and practically, you will be than the fellows who hold the big jobs today. Here is one who is giving you the chance to become the best electrician in the world.

He is the person who started the school and selects the teachers. He will be just as proud as you when he steps down to take his pension and the boy who was his helper takes his job.

Bear this in mind, fellows: You have the greatest opportunity ever offered to an apprentice. Take advantage of it and I know you will, in the future, reap an abundant harvest for your effort.

If this article should seem a little far-fetched, just think of this little proverb: "There is nothing that God has judged good for us that He has not given us means to accomplish."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Amended Contract Accepted By Local in Springfield

L. U. 51, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Several months have passed since our last communication. We now wish to report on an amended contract recently accepted. The new agreement was accepted and signed in November, but the negotiating committee had been working on the changes since early summer. It includes

a wage increase and several paid holidays. Other benefits are continued as before.

The delay in final settlement was brought about by several things. First of course, was the disagreement with our employer. Then sickness of two of the principal parties caused another delay.

We originally asked a 35 cents per hour wage increase, with paid holidays, and double time for all overtime, along with a few more minor benefits. The employer figured the "fringes" would cost them 19 cents per hour.

Of course, we ran into very stiff opposition on the part of our employer when our requests were presented. However, after several meetings and much argument, the company offered us an 8 per cent increase in pay. This was rejected unanimously. Then the company came back with an offer of 10 cents, 12 cents and 15 cents per hour increases, with the higher salaried workers getting the higher wage increase, which of course, was still a percentage increase. The membership wanted a straight across-the-board raise. This offer was also rejected.

Soon after this, we voted in favor of asking the International Office for permission to strike. This was carried by a large majority.

About this time, sickness of two of the principal parties prevented negotiations for some time. However, in late October, the last offer was made again, with three paid holidays and as much as 19 cents per hour increase for the foremen, along with some other minor changes.

This offer was accepted by the men. However, only by a small margin. Anyway, the threat of a walkout passed, and the men as a group seem to be very happy about the settlement.

Our business manager, Mr. Boyd, and his staff should be commended for their part in bringing about a peaceful settlement of a situation that had really grown tense. As a comparison with wage boosts of other like work, our new wage scale and conditions are not so bad.

By the time this is read by the membership, Christmas will be past, and we will be in a new year. We of Springfield Local 51 want to express our wishes for a happy and prosperous year of 1949 for all I. B. E. W. members and friends.

CHARLES MILLER, P. S.

There's Pleasure in Giving Flowers for the Living

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—

If you think that praise is due him,

Now's the time to slip it to him,

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

Those lines popped up in front of me again today just as I was preparing to report that gay party which Local Union 58 threw on Friday, December 3, in the Crystal Ballroom of the A. F. of L. Temple for its 30-year members. It was well attended by both old and young, and we got to renew acquaintances with faces which have been missing from the routine picture for a long time.

It seems that only at dances, picnics, and elections that many old-timers come out to view their lengthening shadows; which need not be interpreted as any abatement of interest in what goes on. A little visiting around that evening con-

Gathering of 30-Year Members of Detroit Local 58



vinced me that these older men who have kept more or less from sight are still very present with us in mind and spirit. They still know what the score is.

That 30-year gathering was a testimonial to the men for whom we have a deep respect and appreciation. They carried a card all through the turbulent years when unions were considered anathema by most sections of the press and public. Their struggling Labor Day parades were mocked and ridiculed even by members of their own families. And when one thinks back of the gigantic marching spectacle on Woodward Avenue only last September, we can thank these old-timers for their pluck and perseverance and loyalty and for the enviable standing our local union now enjoys in this community.

The arbitrary period of 30 years really means very little. Not *how long*, but *how well* is the true criterion of service to a cause. Too many of us are willing enough to keep our standing intact, provided someone else does the worrying. The younger member should bear in mind that the rights and benefits which are our heritage need just as much loyalty and courage and honesty of purpose for this day as for the years gone by. Serve the days, and the years will take care of themselves.

And as one grows older, and still older friends take off for the upper road, the necessity for securing and training four-square union men, not opportunists, to take their places becomes urgent. Over-anxious, self-styled saviors of the union will come and go, but when the roll is called at the 30-year parties of the future, it will be answered then as well as now by men who hesitate to sell out our hard-won conditions for paltry personal gain.

Let's make it an annual affair—this 30-year party! The graduating class won't be so big in '49, but the joyous spirit and sincere godfellowship will be a good tonic for all of us. Never have I enjoyed more congeniality, nor heard so much unsolicited approval of an idea, than I did of that December jamboree. It seemed that everyone completely forgot personal differences and joined hands together in one big family reunion.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

Recounts Notable Dates in The World of Electricity

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—This press secretary is slipping. He expects, after 1949 gets a good start, to tighten up on his belting, and maybe burn out a bearing. In the meantime, he is going to slip in some things that may interest some Brothers. These are just a few of the whatis and whodnits that have been scraped together in my research for facts in the letters to you.

1729—A. Volta, professor of natural history, University of Pavia, Italy, announces his construction of a voltaic pile, the first electric battery which transforms chemical energy to electrical energy.

1782—The town of Titusville, Pa., was piped for natural gas for domestic use.

1785—Charles Aug. Coulomb, French scientist working with tension balance, verified Priestly's Law of Electrical Repulsion.

1791—M. Ambrose and Co., fireworks manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa., were first in the U. S. A. to exhibit coal gas illumination in fanciful artistic lights.

1800—Jonathan Grout, Jr., on October 24 takes out first patent in U. S. A. on a telegraph.

1816—The first gas holders for storing gas were built in Baltimore. They were built inside the plant building and made of wooden staves held together with heavy iron hoops.

1817—The first public building lighted by gas in the U. S. A. was the old "Mud" or Belvedere Theater, located directly across the street from the Baltimore gas works.

1820—Professor Andre M. Ampere, French scientist, develops his famous solenoid, and lays down science of principle for measuring electricity by means of the magnet.

1820—Dom. Fran. Jean Arago, French physicist, discovers that a magnet can be made by placing an iron or steel bar in the center of one of Ampere's solenoids.

1823—Dr. Thom. Johann Seebeck, German physicist, discovers the thermoelectric effect, defined as follows: An E.M.F. results from a difference of tem-

perature between the junction of dissimilar metals in a circuit.

1827—George Simon Ohm, German physicist, announces the law that in a given current, the current in amperes is equal to pressure in volts divided by resistance in ohms.

1831—Joseph Henry, teacher of physics at Albany, N. Y., has many electrical firsts to his credit, such as E.M.F. of self-inductance, electric bell, constructed first electro-magnetic motor, an oscillating machine with automatic pole changer. Every electric dynamo or motor now uses the electro-magnet in virtually the same form as Henry left it.

1831—The first transformer was made by Faraday during his experiments in producing electricity by magnetism.

1851—Erie R. R. first to use Morse system of telegraph in train operation.

1851—Boston, Massachusetts, is the first city to adopt fire alarm system.

1856—The New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co. becomes Western Union Telegraph Co.

1857—Werner Siemens designs shuttle wound armature that produces A. C. current.

1857—First locomotive to use electric power makes trip on April 19, over the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

1867—Thomas Hall invents first block system and first installed on the New York and Harlem R. R.

1875—Alexander Graham Bell verifies the principles of electric speaking telephone January 22. This is usually accepted as date of its invention.

1879—Professor Elisha Thompson and Edwin Houston are issued patent for a transfer having a closed magnetic circuit of cast iron with adjustable center core by which secondary voltage could be varied.

1879—The first company in U. S. A. to enter business of producing and selling electric service to the public was organized June 30, in San Francisco, California, using Brush System of arc lights at a flat rate of \$10.00 per week per lamp.

1880—The Brush Electric Light and Power Co. of New York City organized

with Brush Lamps for three quarters of a mile along Broadway.

1882—Edison opens first electric lighting plant in U. S. A., using incandescent lamps September 4, at Pearl Street, New York City. Original equipment consisted of six jumbo dynamos, each lighting 800 incandescent lamps for 59 customers. Six miles of pipe laid underground carried the conductors. This was the beginning of Consolidated Edison Co.

1882—The first hydro electric plant in the world for incandescent lights opened September 20, at Appleton, Wisconsin. The original water wheel measured 42 inches in diameter, operated under a head of 10 feet, and had a speed of 72 r.p.m.

1885—The first commission to regulate electric light and power companies is set up in Massachusetts.

1888—The Weston Instrument Co. is formed by Dr. Weston, who made first direct reading measuring instrument.

1889—Thompson perfects the Thompson recording wattmeter.

1889—Otis Brothers install the first successful electrically-operated elevator in Demarest Building, 32nd and 5th Avenue, New York City.

1889—Ben Lamme employed by Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., designed among other equipment, three 5000 H. P. revolving field generators installed at Niagara Falls in 1895. These generators were 2 phase, 2,300 volts, 25 cycle, 250 h. p. alternators. This plant remained in operation until about 1924, having been rebuilt in 1921 to operate at 1,200 volts, 3 phase.

1890—Cataract Construction Co. organized in New York City, with Edward D. Adams as president, and with J. P. Morgan, Lord Kelvin and others as members to develop hydro-electric power at Niagara Falls.

1891—Start of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in St. Louis by 10 men. Henry Miller was the first President.

1891—Westinghouse introduces 60 cycle frequency.

1893—First code covering the installation of electrical equipment is printed under the title of "Rules and Requirements for Installation of Electric Light and Power."

1893—Dr. Weston invents the external shunt type of ammeter. The shunt in connection with a milli voltmeter was first used in measuring high current.

1899—Local 79 issued a charter by the International Brotherhood in October.

1900—The standard lamp socket base replaces 175 varying sizes and types.

1901—Marconi sends first radio signal on October 12. It was the letter "S" across the Atlantic from Cornwall, England to St. Johns, New Foundland.

1901—The first escalator installed at Gimbel Brothers 8th Street Store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by Otis Elevator Company.

1902—Peter Cooper Hewitt invents the mercury arc rectifier for converting A. C. to D. C.

1903—Clyde J. Coleman is granted patent on automobile self starter.

1904—Allis Chalmers Co. builds a 3,500 K. V. A. 75 r. p. m. 2,200 volt, 25 cycle generator and engine unit for lighting St. Louis Fair.

1906—Dr. Werner Von Bolton renders tantalum pliable so it can be drawn into flexible wire for incandescent lamps.

1907—The first utility regulating commissions with broad powers are established in New York and Wisconsin.

1907—Harold W. Buck of Niagara Falls Power Co. and Edward M. Howle of G. E. obtain jointly a patent on suspension type insulators and strain insulators.

1908—The first long transmission line is installed by Great Western Power Co. from Las Plumas in northern California to Oakland. (155 miles.)

1909—Incandescent lamps replace carbide lights on automobiles.

1913—Frederick A. Kolster brings about the installation of radio beacons at all important light houses and light ships. He also developed a practical radio compass.

1914—The first automatic substation starts at Union, Illinois in December. It is built for the Detroit Edison Co.

1917—The first automatic hydro-electric station is installed for Cedar Rapids R. R. and Light Co.

1919—Machine switching telephone equipment is installed by Bell system.

1919—G. E. in cooperation with Westinghouse E. M. Co. purchases Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, and organizes R. C. A.

1920—KDKA, owned and operated by Westinghouse, opens in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1923—The first chain broadcast is transmitted January 4, between WEAf of New York City and WNAC of Boston, Massachusetts.

1923—The first neon tube sign is installed in July on the Marquee at Cosmopolitan Theatre, 59th Street and Columbus Circle, New York City.

1924—The first radio photo is transmitted by R. C. A. across the Atlantic.

1924—Vladimir X. Zworykin, a native of Russia, develops a complete television system in the laboratory of Westinghouse Co. His system included the iconoscope or television eye, and the kinescope or television receiving tube.

1926—Western Electric Co. makes sound pictures commercially practical.

1926—N. B. C. Broadcasting Co. is organized September 9, to conduct nationwide broadcasts.

Odds and Ends—Electric transformers range in size from a thumb size unit of less than one-half ounce to a 475,000 pound unit at large as a six-room house.

The Queen Elizabeth Liner has 4,000 miles of wiring, 30,000 lamps, and 650 motors.

The first sodium vapor lamps were installed by the New York Power and Light Co., near Schenectady, New York.

The Central New York Power Corp., at Syracuse is about to test equipment which will handle the big load which comes on the feeders when the power is restored after an interruption other than a short circuit, and which will still preserve the cut-off action when there is a short circuit.

The Syracuse Gas Co., now part of the Central New York Power Corp., in order to obtain a franchise years ago was required to give service so that the light of lamps would be of a quality of brilliancy or intensity to equal the gas in use in the city of Rochester.

FRED KING, P. S.

Labor Still Has a Big Job to Perform

L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—After 22 rainy days in November and a good start to top it in December, Tidewater Virginia comes to the surface long enough to look around and go back down out of the rain.

Norfolk, Va., was honored by a visit of President Truman and his family on Saturday, December 4. Their visit here was to witness the \$10,000 silver service donation ceremony of the battleship Missouri. Governor Donnelly of Missouri, was also present to make the presentation. The ceremony took place on the "Surrender" deck, scene of the Japanese capitulation in August, 1945. (A bronze plaque marks the historical spot). President Truman's daughter, Margaret, christened the battleship Missouri at its launching.

It is with profound sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 80, learn of the passing of Mrs. B. H. Potts, beloved mother of our popular treasurer, J. Grier Potts, and in his bereavement and sorrow, we extend him our solemn condolence and respects. May she rest in peace.

In case some of the Brothers are missing the anti-labor columnists latest offerings, I have picked out a few excerpts from a certain Mr. Westbrook Pegler's eccentric equivocations: "The Taft-Hartley law will be erased only for the partisan political reason that it is a noble monument to the integrity and courage of two Republicans who are, in a manner of speaking, too good for this world." Seems as though some credit is due—for its existence—to those members of the Democratic Party who have been dubbed Republicans—"Democrats in name only"—for without their generosity the two above-mentioned architects would have, in all probability, been doomed to oblivion. In another I quote him, "When wages are regulated by the Government, through the unions, as they are in most of the trades, there is no reason why a man who makes \$125 a week should be guaranteed lamb chops at the price he paid when the same job paid only \$60. He ought to pay at least twice as much for everything because whatever it is that he is producing costs the consumers roughly twice as much. In many cases, he should be made to pay an extra penalty price for his eggs, underwear and house because a large portion of his wages—say about one-third—represents sheer extortion from the consumers." There, the only thing he forgot to mention was that the \$125 a week was earned by working at a useful trade which promotes a more equitable manner and a higher standard of living, and was not earned by agitating a (now) minor gullible public through a nationwide newspaper syndicate which is fostering such rabid propaganda. Again I quote, "On the subject of editorial policy and vehemence, I am a solid man. If you want to be an editorial force for public service you have got to expound intolerant opinions of wrong, no matter what resolutions be adopted by vest-pocket rackets run by members of the political power which you are fighting." I imagine this is pretty much the same editorial policy and technique employed by all anti-labor columnists in creating a perfect demagoguery in these United States. Well Brothers, this last

one is the pay-off. "Ten years ago Harry S. Truman, of Kansas City, would have been turned off at the door of Bradley's gambling house at Palm Beach as a habbit with a sweaty little roll of vacation money, who belonged in a sawdust joint." Well, all I can say is Harry won when given only a "thousand to one chance." Maybe Bradley would have been smart by turning him off. A "right" man can't be beat. This, my friends, is "free speech" and comes from a past recipient of journalistic laurels—pacing Pulitzer. (The foregoing excerpts were all printed in the *Norfolk Ledger Dispatch*, November 24, November 26, and December 2, 1948, and are exact quotations, the clippings of which are in my possession for any comparisons.

The estimated amount of money spent in 1948 for Congressional lobbying was \$4,856,000—that's enough change Brothers, to change the text of any unfavorable legislation. There were 225 members re-elected to the House who voted for the Taft-Hartley law—keep that in mind and familiarize yourself with the names of your local Congressmen before the primaries, "just in case." Labor can speak with a strong voice. In addition to the 7,500,000 A. F. of L. and 6,000,000 C.I.O., independent unions have 2,000,000 members. If it would turn out at least 80 per cent! The Brothers who are in "poll tax" states have '49 and '50 to qualify in—don't wait! There is strong support behind the minimum wage boost, which if materialized, will help business as well as labor. One doesn't have to be a student of economics to see that when one player corners all the stakes the game is over. This is similar to that stagnation called depression—man-made unbalance of the economy from the eternal pyramiding through financial conquests which results in concentration rather than circulation of wealth. Government is the referee—the rules of the game are no secret, and the excess profits and also revised corporate income taxes should be the penalty to revert that unbalance to Uncle Sam—for the overall benefit of all his citizens. Those three famous words of President Truman's on the morning of November 3, "Labor did it," sounded very nice indeed but, should not make us over confident—the job ain't finished yet.

We of Local No. 80 wish all the Brothers everywhere, A Happy New Year and a Prosperous 1949.

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

Fort Worth Brothers Mourn Member's Passing

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—By the time this is read, I am sure that all here have gone through their holiday recuperations and are well on the road to recovery. Yours truly included.

We reported the death of Brother Bill Card, Jr., in the December issue of the *JOURNAL*, and in his memory, our charter has been draped for a period of 30 days.

Brothers Max Skidmore and J. B. Bean, who have been in ill health for several months, are on the road to recovery, and at this writing are doing fine. We took the necessary steps at our meeting, December 14, to see that Brothers Skidmore and Bean, and their families, would have a good Christmas. Good luck, boys, and keep your chins up.

There's not very much news of any

interest in "Cow Town" to write about at this time, but Brothers, I want to say again, we are wishing you and yours a happy and prosperous year, and to make that wish come true, we need your loyalty, cooperation, assistance, and attendance.

We are sorry to report that the wife of Brother Al Blackwell was seriously injured by falling down a flight of stairs. We are hoping she makes a quick recovery.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

Five Hundred Apprentices Attend Birmingham Banquet

L. U. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—This local participated in a mass graduating exercise under the auspices of the Birmingham Building and Construction Trades Council on December 16. More than 500 apprentices attended this banquet and 117 received certificates of completion issued by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Local No. 136 had 76 apprentices who are serving their trade and 21 who had graduated and received certificates from both the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and the National Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

One of the principal speakers at the banquet was Robert E. Noonan, from the International Office. Mr. Noonan stated that this was one of the most impressive ceremonies he had ever attended and that apprenticeship programs are the lifeblood of industry. He congratulated all participating unions for having such an excellent program. Other speakers on the program included Governor (Big Jim) Folsom, who gave words of encouragement to all who are serving a trade. The climax of the program came when Senator Lister Hill, senior Senator from Alabama, delivered an enthusiastic and inspiring address. He stated, among

other things, that "a training program such as you have here will help to keep America strong, and as long as we stay strong we should have no fear of other nations."

Other speakers on the program included Charles N. Conner of Atlanta, Ga., regional supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; Tom Brasfield, president, Alabama Branch of the Associated General Contractors; Cooper Green, mayor of Birmingham; and John Busby, attorney, who served his apprenticeship 48 years ago. Other distinguished people attending the banquet were representatives from the Home Builders Association, all employer organizations, including the NECA, presidents of all the Building Trades Councils in the state, and representatives from the architects, Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

This is the first celebration of its kind ever held in Alabama and it is believed that it will do more to impress the apprentices, union representatives, employers and civic organizations than any celebration ever held, resulting in improved public relations with all groups.

Charles N. Conner demonstrated by a chart that each skilled craftsman had a possession equal to a \$20,000 investment. He pointed out that the skilled craftsmen earn \$1,200 a year more than semi-skilled workers, which is 6 per cent of \$20,000. John Busby, who was perhaps the oldest craftsman present, pointed out that people who study law, dentistry, medicine and other professions hang a halo around their necks and the public recognizes them because of their profession. He asked why a carpenter, electrician or any other craftsman should not feel just as proud of his profession, after he has served the same length of time as the professional groups.

At Banquet for Apprentices in Birmingham, Ala.



With Governor James Folsom and Senator Lister Hill seated at his left, Robert E. Noonan of the International Office, I. B. E. W., addresses banquet given for apprentices by the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Mr. Tom Brasfield, president of Associated General Contractors, Alabama Branch, stated that the hourly wage makes very little difference in bidding a job. The thing that concerns the contractor is whether or not he has men with sufficient skills to do the job in record time. He also pointed out that during days of depression men who have the highest skills and the know-how are the ones who will be retained on the job.

The banquet was presided over by G. B. Fancett, president of the Birmingham Building and Construction Trades Council. Master of ceremonies was Lo Petree, state supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, and a member of Local No. 136, I. B. E. W. *Press Secretary.*

Cincinnati B.M. Named To Apprentice Committee

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—The first thing that I want to put into our letter to the JOURNAL is our hearty congratulations to our own Business Manager, Harry Williams, on his recent appointment to the National Apprentice Training Committee by Maurice Tobin, Secretary of Labor. Not just myself, but all of us here in Cincinnati know that Mr. Williams can and will be a good man on the Apprentice Committee, because he is familiar with all the needs, wants, and desires of the up-and-coming younger men of our organization. Knowing what a fine job he has done for Local Union 212, during the past 10 years, I personally feel very proud that Mr. Williams has been appointed. Good luck to you, Harry, and may you have the good health for years to come that is so essential to doing a good job, and doing it as well as you have!

And while on the subject of our school and apprentice training system, the school started off very well. It was attended by almost 100 per cent of the boys, up until the Christmas holidays, and when they resume shortly after the first of the new year, we here in Cincinnati know that under Brother W. E. Bollman, for the local union, and William Cullen, for the local contractors, the school is in very capable hands. By the end of the school term in May, I know the final year's report for the school will be a good one, both in attendance and results obtained by our own Brother member apprentices. Many thanks to you, Ebner Bollman and William Cullen.

Now, on to a bit of news about our swell bowling team. With the results of the bowling of Sunday, December 26, in the records, our Local Team No. 1 is in first place, in a league composed of 12 teams. Our Team No. 2 is in seventh place in this league. We of the local union wish to compliment our Brother members on their good bowling ability, and we hope they can continue to stay on top, and come up again with that very fine coveted cup that the local American Federation of Labor affiliations present to the winner.

Our sick list now takes our attention, because at this writing we have the following members on our ailing list: Brothers Myron Hurney, Harry Pharo, Alvin Lammers, William Woeste, Herman Baade, William Schmidt, Jr., Charles Sweeney, Samuel Keller, and George

Huber, Sr. We hope when this is in print they will all be a whole lot better, and be up and around.

And now to that part of this writing work that is not a pleasant one, that is reporting the death of a fellow member. This time it is three members who have passed on to their greater reward:

Cyril Bertke, reinitiated in Local 212 October 19, 1942, passed away on November 28, 1948, at 42 years of age.

John C. Gysin, initiated in Local 212 on November 16, 1916, and passed away on December 4, 1948, at 63 years of age.

William B. Crawford (International Office), initiated September 22, 1913, received pension 1944, passed away December 18, 1948, at the age of 74 years.

We, the members of Local Union 212, deeply feel the loss of these members, and offer our sympathy to their bereaved families.

And now about our work here, in and around the "Queen City." I will state we are going along very nicely at the present writing, with some good jobs under way and others about ready to go. It is the sincere wish of your writer that everyone in all of our local unions throughout the Brotherhood will continue to enjoy steady employment and prosperity for a long, long time, because when you and I, the employed union men, have prosperity, we can and do spend it in various outlets supplying work for a lot of other industries. So, work for one and work for all is a good symbol for our great Brotherhood.

As this is the last article that will be in our hands by February, I want to give all our members of Local 212 the latest news about our annual winter dance. According to the information afforded the Entertainment Committee by the chairman, George Hackett, a real treat is in store for us. The night is Saturday, February 19, in the Hall of Mirrors of the Hotel Netherlands Plaza. We will have cold draught beer, potato chips, pretzels, ice and mixers for your use. There will be danceable music by "Gene" Wagner and his orchestra, with a girl vocalist, and the floor show promised by Miss Julia Kelly is top-notch. Now, all you fellow members, let's make this affair a full turnout for Local 212, and show Chairman Hackett and his entire committee that you realize and appreciate the work that goes into getting an affair like this one whipped into shape. So put a big ring around the calendar on the third Saturday in February. The date is the 19th, at the Hall of Mirrors, Hotel Netherlands Plaza. An affair like this always lets us meet one another, those we may not have seen since the picnic last summer. So come on down on that real special Local 212 occasion. We cordially invite you members to enjoy a real night with all your family, and your fellow Brother members and their families.

I guess that about winds up the news for this trip, and so once again it is au revoir from 212's news hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Oregon Locals Back Bill On Electrical Code

L. U. 280, SALEM, OREG.—This local, along with all other Oregon locals, is now busy sponsoring a bill to be put before

the next State Legislature to require all electrical work within this State, except communications, to be performed in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Code and such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the State Bureau of Labor under whose jurisdiction this proposed law will be administered.

Under this bill the commission of the bureau will be required to provide for licensing of electrical contractors, retailers of electrical equipment and appliances, installation supervisors, and journeymen and helpers.

The provisions of this bill will enable the bureau to more properly and adequately inspect and control electrical installations throughout the State than is now possible.

State permits will be required before undertaking any electrical installation whether by contractor or private property owner, and installations by a property owner not a licensed electrician shall be limited to himself or members of his immediate family, and shall state the name of such person on the permit.

All installations of a licensed contractor shall bear the signature and license number of a licensed supervisor, and no contractor shall be free to attempt or continue any installation without either a supervisor's license or a person or persons in his employ holding such license.

We hope, by passage of this bill, to reduce to a minimum the haphazard installations by property owners and unskilled workers, protect the general public from such unskilled and irresponsible work, and promote and protect the job of the legitimate craftsmen.

The contractors in this area are wholeheartedly behind us, and we are receiving much support for this bill from other quarters. Passage of this bill at the forthcoming session is quite possible but will mean a lot of hard work for us in its behalf. We are sure it will be worth all the effort necessary.

We are experiencing unusually heavy rains and deep snows here. Many of the rivers are overflowing their banks and the mountain passes are closed with snow and slides. All this is having its effect on the amount of work available. Little more construction can be undertaken now until spring.

C. N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

Wage Boost Gained By St. Petersburg Local

L. U. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Well, it's been a long time since anyone attempted to run off a line to the JOURNAL from Local 308, for the consumption of the Brothers who read the JOURNAL.

We are still struggling along with fairly good conditions and wages and have an apprentice program going on with more or less success. It would be highly successful if the apprentices would put as much effort in their classroom work as the journeymen committeemen and the instructor do.

Our Negotiating Committee finished an "argument" with the bosses the first of November and came out with a 12½ per cent across-the-board raise, which gives us a journeyman scale of \$2.25 an hour, and good apprentice rates also.

Our two delegates to the State Electri-

cal Workers Association meeting brought back a nice report of a good meeting held in Orlando and were glad to report that 10 new locals affiliated with the association at that meeting, which makes us think that those boys are making progress in their State activities. Our delegates claim their aim is to get every local in the State affiliated with the association.

They reported also that the association is trying to get an electrical inspection bill through the State Legislature at its next session and have some hopes of success this time, as we have a labor-supported Governor and a more friendly House and Senate and have the support of locals from all over the State this time and hope to have the material dealers and contractors as well as the inspectors working with us.

Locally we are fortunate in having pretty good inspection but could do better with about two more, as the ones we have are not able to really take the time to give each job the attention they should, for the simple reason that they have to try to get to too many jobs each day.

We are still doing about 75 per cent of the work in town and the business manager believes we can improve on that with a bit more cooperation from the members and the contractors they are working for. He says his job would really be a pleasure if he could keep the contractors satisfied, have foremen's jobs for the local members, and an overtime job for all of the dear visiting Brothers that come in looking for work. Says he, "Thank God some of the visitors are just here to enjoy the sunshine," and from some of his remarks we know he just loves those boys who write, wire or phone in to ask for a good soft job with lots of "overtime" and little work and a nice cheap apartment to live in, with built-in groceries and utilities free.

The Executive Board members report that they just held a joint meeting with Executive Board members of our good neighbor, L. U. 108, across Tampa Bay, and that everybody had a wonderful time except one poor misguided Brother that couldn't get enough to eat. He said he had saved up his appetite for two days for the occasion and after consuming about 2½ pounds of shrimp and the "trimmings," and copious amounts of coffee and one-half dozen highballs, he wanted to know when the "FOOD" was coming up. Ho, hum; you can't please everybody, can you? Anyway food, fun and fellowship was the order of the night, and we had "IT."

R. D. SOMMERKAMP, B. M.
P. S., *pro tempore*.

Strike Proves Its Value In St. Louis Dispute

L. U. 309, ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The employees of a St. Louis gas company had negotiated for six months with the boss, asking for a small and more than justified increase in wages.

The boss was hampered with all kinds of delays, all sorts of troubles, hangovers, wives, computation of profits, "deputation" of income tax, etc., and could not be bothered.

The weary employees did not go to work one morning. Before the next morning, all difficulties vanished. The boss forgot

all his troubles and acceded to the demands of the workers. This confirms our suspicion that undesirable as it is, the strike remains our only weapon.

The press is full of war talks and peace prayers—

Hurrah for our side—right or wrong! Let us pray fervently that though the action or cause is wrong, the effect be right.

Our policy is still dominated by profit-seeking. We have solved the problem of production, but distribution remains a question, and we have not found the answer.

We send our surplus to Europe, paying profits out of inflation. Europe is about to have a surplus of its own. They will send it here, paying themselves a profit out of inflation—imaginary profits.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Membership Grows In Huntington, W. Va.

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—As the Christmas and holiday cheer is still in the air, we send you greetings from Local 317. The year 1948 has added many new members to our local, especially linemen, and the membership is still steadily growing. Our work record for the past year has been exceptionally good, with very little unemployment. Several good projects have kept the boys busy, and there are more in the making. We are looking forward to as good or better in 1949.

I have received several letters from members of other locals from over the country, and they speak equally as well of their community. Certainly the past year has accomplished much for organized labor—politically and financially. We hope 1949 shall unshackle some of the chains that have kept us from further advancement in 1948, especially the Taft-Hartley Law.

With the freedom that rightfully belongs to labor, and the understanding that comes from just cooperation and brotherly love, the future of our union spirit and effort should be one of contentment and happiness. Let it be so.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

Labor's Gain Benefits Whole Community

L. U. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Another month, another year gone by, and as one would say, "What have we done? What have we accomplished?"

One of our outstanding accomplishments, and a very important one, was our raise in wages. It is a problem these days to even try to keep abreast of the times in living conditions. There are no ups and downs—it's all ups. And you try and keep up with it. Try and do it!

When I write of a raise for our small local I do not write for them alone, I write for our entire community as we as union men know that when a union creates better living conditions for its members, the entire community gains. Not only our merchants who generally get the best part of it, but everyone—white-collar workers who have no way of getting a decent wage and all people who are not organized. We know it is hard in small towns for these people to organize, due to the fact that their number is

small, so if our union Brothers can do them any good by showing these people's employers what it costs to live and what we think is a living wage, and if they get benefit at all from our efforts, we are thankful for the part we have played.

Another accomplishment for our local was an election of officers, and we have been blessed with good conscientious men. Our old officers were good and our new ones are good, too.

Of course, each group of officers is confronted with different problems, and to overcome them it takes good, level-headed officers to solve them to best advantage for all. So in this respect we can be thankful for ours; they are on the job, not only at meetings but 24 hours a day, and we all know they are out trying to make it better for you and me. So to our officers from the members, we thank you for your tireless effort and we do appreciate it very much.

I have one more topic in mind, as it is in our daily press and it is in big headlines on the front page. Communist-controlled labor unions! Believe me, a thing like that hurts not only labor but our entire country. As we know, all those headlines go to every country in the world. It doesn't do us any good. It's no credit to any of us or any of our Congressmen or Senators or any of our officials running this country of ours. I believe that if Congress and the Senate cannot solve that problem they should be discharged with thanks. They could pass the Taft-Hartley Bill quick enough and that really hurt all the good men in labor.

So I say let them pass something for the good of not only labor but for the good of the U. S. A. as a whole, and if they don't, let's not forget there's a future before them and it won't be on the pay roll of the people.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, P. S.

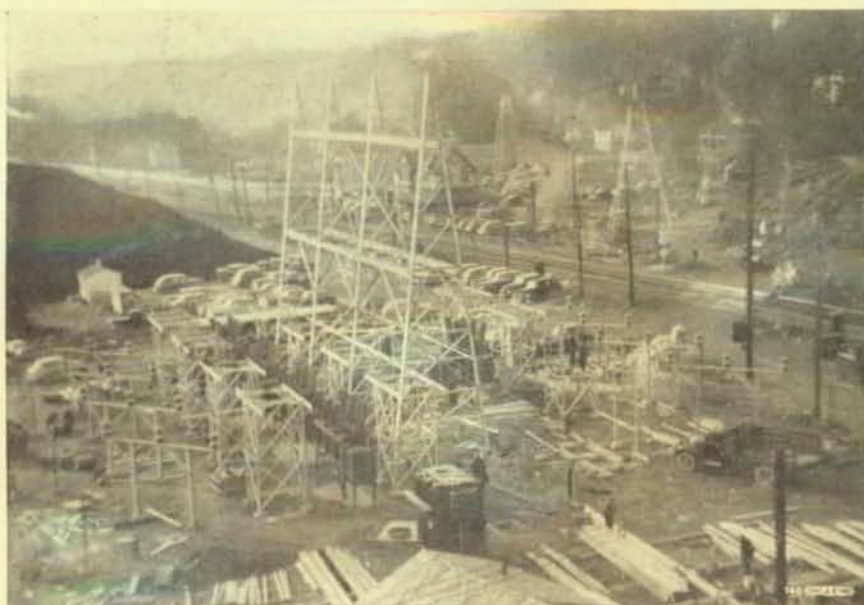
Outlook for the Future Looks Bright in Canada

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.—Well sir, that is another Christmas over and done with, and old Santa Claus can put away his sled and reindeer with all the kind thoughts and good wishes that seem to prevail only at this time of year, although there will be another burst of goodfellowship at the New Year, but that will be the end of that until another year rolls by.

Our prospects for the coming year seem to be fairly bright, as there is still a considerable amount of construction work in hand, and the Canadian Comstock Co., our largest electrical contracting firm, has been engaged to handle the conversion from 25-cycle to 60-cycle in Southern Ontario, which is a project that will cover a 10- to 15-year period and will cost in the neighborhood of two hundred million dollars. It is expected work will start on this project early in the new year, but will not affect the Toronto area until some time in the future. There are going to be a lot of people asking our electricians what the advantage is of the change over, and as many of us don't even know what a cycle is, there should be quite an increase in enrollment in night school classes.

There has been a great deal of surmising as to how organized labor would fare in this conversion job, but now that

On Job With Members of L. U. 363, New York



Installation is described in accompanying story from the Local.



A 25,000-KVA transformer, weighing approximately 68 tons, was unloaded from railroad car and set on base by members of L. U. 363.

the Comstock Company is going to do the job, there should be little trouble on that score, as they have always been fair to organized labor.

We have finally reached the 1,000 mark in membership, all "A" members and all inside wiremen and apprentices. The last time the membership exceeded 1,000 was around 1920, at which time there were telephone employees, linemen, inside men and a few other classifications in the local, with three business agents to represent them. Due to some disagreement, the whys and wherefores of which I am not clear on, the organization fell apart, and L. U. 353 was left with a membership of about 35 inside men, and no one else, and it has stayed an inside local ever since.

We now have seven members of the local on pension, and at a recent meeting they were all presented with a small token of appreciation for staying with the organization and making possible the conditions that we now enjoy. Those on pension include Brothers George Hiscock, Jimmy Curran, Bert Gowers, Frank Meigh, Art Cooper, Bob Gardiner and

Bill Robertson. They all have been members continuously for at least twenty years and, owing to the aforementioned collapse of the organization in 1920 and the Reid-Murphy, Collins-McNulty split around 1908, most of their cards would have been dated from around 1900, when the I. B. E. W. first set up in business in this city.

There are several other old timers contemplating retiring, who have qualified for pension by being members for 20 years continuously, and have reached the age of 65, but who are reluctant to retire while they can still hold a job, and truth to tell, some of them are in better condition and are more useful than a lot of younger men.

With so many going on pension and eligible for pension in this local and other locals, it must be getting to be quite a strain on the Pension Fund, and we should all be concerned in maintaining that fund, not only so that we may benefit from it ourselves, in the distant future, but also as a debt that we owe the old timers for maintaining the organization through good times and bad times, and there have been times when it would have been much easier to drop their cards than to keep them.

Although this is rather late to announce it, we are going to have a dance on the night of Friday, February 4, 1949, to be held at the Club Top Hat, and the price is still the same as we have always paid—namely, \$2 per couple—and as the number of tickets are limited, there may be a few disappointed members.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

New York Local Wins Dispute with Ironworkers

L. U. 363, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—We of Rockland County are very proud of our work and also of how we acquire it in the true I. B. E. W. manner. "Fight" to get what rightfully belongs to you and fight to keep it.

Two months ago the Iron Workers'

business agent challenged our business agent to a fight because our business agent insisted that our men handle all our equipment, whether power is used or not; the particular item in question was a 68-ton 25,000-KVA transformer which was to be unloaded from a freight car and set in place. Well, our business agent told the Iron Workers business agent at a building trades meeting when challenged, that if they, the Iron Workers, wanted a fight, we, the Electricians of Local Union 363, I. B. E. W., would give it to them. Well, we unloaded and set our transformer without any assistance or interference from anyone.

We also built and are now finishing up a switching station with thousands of tons of steel all erected by I. B. E. W. men, of which we have taken pictures and are sending them to our I. O. Enclosed you will find some snapshots.

M. MARAIA, P. S.

Lynn Members Report On Annual Outing

L. U. 377, LYNN, MASS.—Coming in again on another delayed report, I have the grateful news that with the effort, as shown throughout the nation, in so far as the labor movement is concerned, we in this community and State defeated our enemies and installed our friends into public office, and also defeated the anti-labor bills on the ballot. All we have to do now is to keep things in line, but that task should be comparatively easy as we have shown our strength and there is no doubt that if every member will continue to do his part in attending union meetings, appointing the right men for office, and living up to agreements, there will be no question again about saving our protective investment and the 20-odd years of very hard labor again. And there was a very grave doubt about these facts before this last election.

So we hope to retain this gain and to give a great big rising vote of thanks to the ones in the labor movement who really put this election over and defeated our enemies.

Conditions in this area are still good. Everyone is still working and still happy about it. In my last report I mentioned about our forthcoming outing. Well, without a bit of a lie, NOBODY did, although one of the city inspectors, Ernie Landick, a guest, did get his eye in the way of a baseball. Honest! (What a pip it turned out to be.) We were honored with the presence of our very good friends, Vice President Johnnie Reagan and Business Agent Sammie Donnelly, of Worcester. They enjoyed themselves very much, I think, either richer or poorer. I wonder? Everybody had a good time, even the black eye.

Our Recording Secretary Ernest Forrest recently resigned his office and the local members presented him with a very nice camera for his efforts in behalf of the local union. He plans on traveling, working and relaxing in his remaining time. A very wise and a great guy to meet, if any of you other locals are visited by him.

The Executive Board voted yours truly as the recording secretary until next regular election and Brother Tom Reilly to fill my place on the Executive Board.

We of Local 377 want to take this

opportunity to extend to the Brotherhood a wish for a very successful 1949. We hope all enjoyed the holidays, and again we give thanks to those who worked so very hard for us in 1948.

DON PENDLETON, R. S.

Waterbury Business Manager Leaves Hospital

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—Francis J. Scully, our business manager, is at home again from that New York hospital, where he has been dividing his time for the past several months. Says he feels good, but we all know he has to make another trip down soon. Don Greene is also home from the hospital, where he has spent several weeks.

A most enjoyable "feed" was spread before us by Ted Schroader and his staff on the night of our last regular meeting in December. Potato salad, baked beans, macaroni salad, and all kinds of sandwiches with other incidentals balanced the menu. All in all, a goodly crowd was in attendance, and it was a nice pause during Christmas rush week.

Sorrowfully we note the passing of Jack Hannigan, from Devon. He was a loyal and conscientious member, who served a lengthy time with us. To his family, we have extended our sympathies.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Four Shops are Signed By Indianapolis Local

L. U. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We have passed another year with many happy memories of work accomplished, but with sad loss of six of our dear Brothers by death: Virgil Alsmeyer, Charles McCallister, Charles Bruner, Thomas Osborne and Vernon Hampton.

We have signed four of our non-union shops to use our members for the coming year. Our apprenticeship training program consists of four hours of school on Saturday mornings—two hours classroom and two hours in the shop, on motors, transformers and instruments. The committee and teachers are surely doing a wonderful job.

The Bylaw Committee will have our new bylaws ready for approval soon. Howard Logan is helping our business Manager Roy Creasey clean up our unfair motor shops and sign shops. When you come to the races, say "Hello."

BERNARD ROACH, P. S.

Says Labor Press Needs To Carry 'More News'

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Well boys and girls, let's all gather around for a little chat across the table. What say?

This time I would like to talk about the labor press. I just do not believe that our labor papers of each locality, operating as a separate unit, get the desired results, for more reasons than one. Let me explain just what I mean, and then we will talk about it.

What we need today in a labor paper is what each daily paper gives us: NEWS. But not just labor news, as our labor papers today are just weekly affairs, and only labor news is run in it, which is as you know of interest to laboring men only. And I dare say read by them. And the news it contains gets to him only.

Texas Brothers Receiving Service Awards



Members of Local Union No. 520, Austin, Tex., at ceremony recently held in their honor. Back row, left to right: Clyde Dierdorf, Joe Kanetsky, Emil Baumert and Joe Baumert. Front row: Mrs. Francis, Tom Doss, Theo Price, Walter Tew and Harry Bernhard.

How many members of the family read the paper? I don't believe that 10 per cent of them read it. They think that it is for dad alone.

What we need is a paper for the entire family, with news that all will read, and find interesting. A paper that mother, daughter and son will pick up and read—not just look at the pictures, if it is noticed at all, and not just let it lay until dad comes home. Let it be something that will form and hold a family's interest. If it will hold the interest of one family you can gamble that it will hold the interest of other families.

The major problem of this project is how it is to be put over and financed. It should be a nation-wide affair, with papers in all principle cities. I know that it will take money, but I believe that the American Federation of Labor is capable of putting over such a deal. You do not have to take over the whole paper, just arrange for the controlling stock, and then you can dictate its policy. Once the ways and means have been decided on and all details worked out, it should be a smooth-running project.

The chief detail is the smallest part of it, speaking from a financial point of view. Let it carry as always, wide coverage of world news, as all daily papers. But inform the editors of the change in editorial policy. That change, of course, will be to a labor policy. Then you can get labor's side of the news before the people. The ones you want to read it, and know about it. The union membership knows, but you want the non-union side to also know the news. And that is the way to get it over. Every member of the family, both union and non-union, will know what we are fighting for, and why. You can keep the issues before the people. It will reach people who do not understand labor's side, and people who aren't interested in our side. It will win many new friends who, after reading it, will cast their lots with us. And there are others not interested, one way or the other, who will read labor's side, and according to the law of averages, we will get our share of them to see things in a new light. Show them where they

will profit by the gains of labor and labor will surely have new friends, even if only from a selfish viewpoint.

I know it will take money to do this, and lots of it. But I still feel that our leaders can work out something workable—like selling the stock to members of the different crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It can be done if enough effort is put to the cause.

I also know that labor has come a long way without it, but it was a hard uphill fight that would have been easier with the help that a daily newspaper can give. We must at least try to keep what we have gained. And I honestly believe that a chain newspaper is the best insurance we can buy.

So in thinking this over remember the old Chinese proverb: "It is better to be convinced by words than by blows."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Austin Reports Prospects For '49 Are 'Very Good'

L. U. 520, AUSTIN, TEX.—After entirely too many years of complete quiet from this local union, it has been generally agreed upon by the members that we should have a letter in *The Worker*. So we will do our best to report some of the happenings around the Capital City.

Work has suffered the usual fall-time slack period, and some of the members have had to go visiting to some of our neighboring locals in order to bring home the turnip greens and hominy grits. But they are working and, after all, that is the important thing. The prospects of work for next year are very good. Besides the usual run of small jobs, the University of Texas is calling for bids on a scientific research building and also a hospital building, both to be located on the campus grounds. It is also reported that there are a very large number of jobs being planned now for some time in the future, and naturally we are all hoping that some of these will start shaping up some time in 1949.

We had a very hotly-contested business agent race this year, with Marcus Loftis

coming out in the lead. He is doing a very good job in the office, and so far does not show any signs of having too many headaches that go with this most carefree and pleasant (?) job.

Brothers Loftis and Harry Bernhard were the local union delegates to the International Convention in Atlantic City this fall. They reported on the convention upon their return, but many of us were even more interested when they reported the next convention will be held in Houston. A large number of the men have already declared that, two years hence, they will just go down and see for themselves how these conventions are run.

The annual Labor Day picnic was quite a successful affair again this year. If anyone left the party either hungry or thirsty, it was his own fault. There was plenty of barbecued chicken and beef for everyone, and after everything was eaten, dancing was enjoyed by those who cared to participate. Roy Parker was in top form this year in the lemonade department. No one has ever caught Roy drinking any of his concoction at these parties, but he can surely persuade others to drink it.

There was a little serious interlude during the party for a little presentation ceremony. The local union has voted to present any member with 20 or more years continuous good standing with an I. B. E. W. pin. Eight of our Brothers were so honored at this time. Walter Tew, Joe Kanetsky, Harry Bernard, Joe Baumert and Emil Baumert were presented with 20-year pins. Theo Price received a 25-year pin. Tom Doss was given one showing 30 years service, and Clyde Dierdorf was honored with a 35-year pin. The emblems were presented to the above Brothers by the widow of the late Jimmy Francis, who, had he been living, would also have received a 35-year pin. We are enclosing a picture of the group for publication. It is interesting in that these eight men represent over 200 years of service in the Brotherhood.

Our local union president, Brother Herb Barker, tried to wiggle out of the presentation by having Brother Louie Ingram come down and do the job for him. However, it was necessary for Louie to be in Atlantic City to help in the preparations for the coming convention, and he had to send his regrets that he was unable to participate in these ceremonies. Herb did a nice job though, so keep him in mind whenever anyone needs a good master of ceremonies.

MURRAY L. WYKES, P. S.

Montreal Local Prepares to Honor Its Veteran Members

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Well, we have one month of the new year under our belts now, so that means that we are well started in towards the happenings of 1949. What does 1949 hold for us? Some will know great joy, and as life is made up of all kinds of happenings, unfortunately some of our Brothers will know great sorrow before the year ends, but be it as it will, it is these happenings that go to make up life. For we who will know joy, let us sometimes stop and look around, to see if we could not help a Brother. Maybe we could change his outlook on life just

by a kind act or deed. Sometimes it is these small things that go a long way in helping. A lot of you may have had this experience.

When this is read, this local (I hope) will be getting ready to honor our long-standing Brothers with the 25-year button. These are Brothers with whom we may have had occasion to disagree, and perhaps with reason, but nevertheless they have, over a long period of time, contributed time and oftentimes money for the welfare of this local, and I for one, like many more, take honor in showing these Brothers of long-standing that their union labor is not completely forgotten. So, Brothers, if and when you are approached for your contribution to so honor these members, please think what they have done in the past, and think what you would like the next generation to think of you, and I am sure you will be whole-hearted in supporting this cause.

Once again I appeal to all members to please contribute one evening a month toward your union, for after all is said and done, this is your union, the officers are only your tools. (Hold that, this is not written in that spirit.) If you do not think they are doing a good job, come down to the meetings and tell them so, but do not try to tell them in the shops. The meeting hall is the proper place for that. So come on, fellows, give one evening a month. Surely that is not too much to ask of you.

This is an open invitation to any of our American Brothers who perhaps are thinking of taking a run up this way, to enjoy a bit of our winter sports. There are four locals in the City of Montreal and one in the City of Quebec, and I am sure any one of us will gladly show you a good time, so look us up.

Let's honor our old-timers!

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

Amendments to By-Laws Made By L. U. 568, Montreal, Can.

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Comment ça vas mes amis! What do you know, 568 has a press agent. We will now pause briefly until my readers recover.

It's impossible to attempt to tell you everything that has happened since we last appeared in the JOURNAL. So I will start with the last things first.

Our last meeting was a special meeting, called for the purpose of discussing a new set of bylaws. The meeting was well attended and the members were in lively form. Each article as it was brought forward was discussed with considerable vigor, which is definitely a healthy sign of democracy in full sway.

After two and a half hours, with only two amendments, they were finally passed and ready for the I. O.'s approval.

The executives must be congratulated for the fine job they did in drafting the bylaws. Each article is clearly defined, and covers the fundamental requirements suitable to local conditions.

The meeting was held in our new headquarters, which are located in the center of the city. For the benefit of our out-of-town members, the new address is 3560 St. Lawrence Boulevard (Main Street to the boys). It is a very fine building, with

spacious rooms for meetings and adequate office facilities for the business manager (Room 302), also a tempting snack bar for the convenience of the members.

It was delightful to see so many of the old-timers taking part in the discussions: Bill Devoe cool and calm in the chair; melodramatic Brother Bastien propounding the law as only he can in fluent French and English; our young International Representative Hughie LaFleur giving the meeting the steady influence it required; Nick Lerraro, our truly conscientious and sincere recording secretary, explaining and defending each article in turn with great patience; Wilfred Chartier, our very business-like business manager; Reg Bourbonnier; also my old R. C. A. F. buddy, Sergeant Lacroix. It was fine to see so many of the younger members, both French and English, taking such keen interest in the proceedings.

We'll salute you until next month. Here's wishing everyone a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.

G. HILL, P. S.

Local in Deep South Proving Union's Value

L. U. 605, JACKSON, MISS.—Greetings from L. U. 605, down here in the deep south. As this is our first report to Local Lines, a brief statement of our makeup is in order. L. U. 605 was organized by employees of the Mississippi Power and Light Company and those employees remain the backbone of the organization. However, our ranks are now greatly swelled by employees of electrical contractors in our jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, at present all contractors doing electrical utility work for privately owned operating utility companies in our jurisdiction are union contractors. Our business manager and our officers, present and past, should receive a lion's share of the credit for this accomplishment because it required many hours of hard work over a long period of time.

Since this section of the country is traditionally non-union and therefore easily led by our enemies to be anti-union, this local, along with the many other fine unions in this State, has a long-term problem of selling labor unions to the masses. We must show them that unions benefit the laboring man and ultimately all segments of society by maintaining high standards of craftsmanship and insuring a greater degree of security to the individual workman, making him a better and more steady citizen. And that by raising his own standard of living he helps to raise his neighbor's standard of living also.

We have come a long way in proving to our employers that union labor, due to its insistence on skilled workmanship, produced more per dollar of pay roll than haphazard non-union employees, and we are now ready to prove this fact to the general public. So far we have used the best method of all, which is to demonstrate in our day-by-day work that a skilled union workman, having the peace of mind that came with the job security that his union affiliation gives him, is the best possible producer of work. We will never cease to use that method of salesmanship, although we do plan to use additional methods to sell labor unions to our neighbors.

For the benefit of our traveling members, these bits of information: We are planning to construct a building for our office and assembly hall. Any suggestions you may have concerning your future "home" will be appreciated. Drop us a letter about it. We regret to announce that Brother Ray Dorsett lost his left hand as a result of an electrical burn. Ray, all of us are pulling for your early recovery, and you may rest assured that every member of this local will be behind securing you a supervisory position with the company, as we all know how well you are qualified to fill such a position.

That's all for this month, but we'll be back next month with more news about that up-and-coming L. U. 605.

ROBERT E. BRIGGS, P. S.

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Albuquerque Local Honors Charter Member

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Local 611 honors its only living charter member, Bill Bueche, who helped to organize this local in 1914, and for 20 years thereafter gave up much of his time in the interest of the I. B. E. W. and the trade union movement in Albuquerque.



Bill Bueche

We know him as "Hatless," as he never wears a hat, but he always wears a smile. He was elected as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Bernalillo County on the Labor Ticket.

Our Business Manager Elmer Zemke had this picture made, also had one framed and it now holds a place of honor in the local union hall.

Brother Bueche is now making his home in Long Beach, Calif., where he has made many friends in the I. B. E. W., but we are looking forward to the time when he returns "home" to 611 as we miss his smiling face and his good influence over the membership.

So, "Hatless," hurry home!

T. O. DRUMMOND, P. S.

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Pennsylvania Local Prepares To Observe 10th Anniversary

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—Local Union 654 will celebrate its tenth anniversary on February 26, 1949. This event has been looked forward to by our members with great anticipation, so much so that a banquet committee of approximately one-half our membership was appointed in September by President Bob Stephens.

From this large number, seven committees were formed, each headed by a chairman, and the entire set-up is headed by a general chairman.

From the beginning this undertaking has gathered momentum and without question will surpass by far every social event in our history. The zeal of the committee members is astonishing; the work accomplished so far amazing; and everything points to an affair that will

live long in the memories of those fortunate enough to attend.

International President Tracy and Vice President Liggett and many other International Officers are invited to attend, along with many state and local dignitaries. Our neighboring local unions will be well represented by their officers and members. We, of Local No. 654, expect the greatest turn-out ever from our own members. And why not?

When we look back over the past 10 years we cannot help but feel proud of being a part of a well-recognized affiliate of the greatest labor organization in history. From a small, inexperienced group we have developed to a point where respect and esteem are extended to us in all our dealings with others.

Yet, like all labor organizations, there is no such thing as peace. We face continual strife in the forms of those individuals and vested interests that use their united powers for our destruction. Believe me when I say that they do not pull their punches, nor do they confine their punches above the belt line. The enactment and operation of the vicious anti-labor Taft-Hartley Law is definite proof of the type of opponents we often meet in "the opposite corner."

Whether we like it or not, organized labor is in politics to stay, not that we like the game, for it becomes putrescent at times, but rather because it means our very survival. Again LET US NOT FORGET that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If we want this liberty we must be ready to fight for it, ready to throw out ignominiously, by our ballots, those who would enslave us.

Our work in the late national and state elections must be considered as only a start. Splendid work was done by a small minority of union members, but much assistance is needed in order that the Political Action Committee will have the weapons at their disposal to command respect and be able to demand legislation that will be for the common good.

The weapons we must place at their disposal are our votes for the friends of labor and against its enemies.

The Christmas season, while one of good cheer, greetings and pleasant memories, sometimes brings a note of sadness. Such a note brings to us the realities of life—the illness of a friend, the suffering of a loved one, or the death of one near and dear to us.

The last of the above, when it happens, often parts two people who in life are so close as to seem as one.

This parting struck hard at Christmas time to our former Business Manager Bert Chambers, Jr., when he lost his beloved father, Bert Chambers, Sr., former business manager of L. U. 210 and L. U. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.

Bert, Sr., was a pioneer in the building and shaping of the present I. B. E. W. To men of his caliber do we owe the conditions that we now enjoy and have done so little to earn.

It was my privilege to know Bert, Sr. I shall always remember him as a loving father, grandfather, and a union man.

These attributes, I am sure, will entitle him to a place reserved only for those who measure up to Abou Ben Adhem's reply to the angel, "Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

J. A. DOUGHERTY, P. S.

New Year Resolution: 'Be a Better American'

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is being written on New Year's Day—the day of great and numerous "resolves." New Year resolutions are not binding nor is it obligatory to keep same because most of them are made without the full consent of the will and because most of the makers are not in 100 per cent of their full faculties. They are prompted, in most cases, by the effects or results of conviviality or a too intense celebration of New Year's Eve. Most of them will have been broken or badly bent by the time you read these lines.

If you are taking the breaking of your New Year resolutions too seriously, it may be well to console yourself with the thought that New Year's Day, as we now universally observe it, is only approximately 366 years old. It was formerly observed on various dates in different countries; In England the year began on March 25; in parts of France Christmas Day was the start of the year, and in other parts of France, Easter marked the beginning of the year. In Italy the first day of the year was December 25. It was not until the Gregorian calendar was accepted in general use that January 1 became generally known as New Year's Day. So perhaps you became confused as to the proper date for making your resolutions.

I suggest that if your so-called resolutions have gone the way of all flesh and even though they haven't, that we individually here and now resolve to pledge to ourselves that henceforth we will endeavor to become more fervent Americans and that we will do all in our power to combat communism and thereby advance the spirit, truths and blessings of Americanism. We shall endeavor to learn more of the American way of life by reading and study so that we will be fortified and better able to withstand the aggressiveness of commies.

We further resolve that we will do all in our power to better equip ourselves to be better able to recognize the subtleties of commie writers. We recognize that eternal vigilance is the price of the continued way of American life. We will be careful of writers who may, by their insidiousness and subtlety, endanger our patriotism but also our appreciation of and our more wholesome participation in the American way of life.

I enjoyed reading, at one time or another, some of the novels of Victor Hugo, yet some time prior to 1876 Hugo was expelled by the Government of Brussels on account of "the violence of his political writings and his sympathy with the Communists."

If we can believe the news items and radio commentators, China is likely to be subjected to communism. If the Netherlands continues to pursue its wantonness in Indonesia, surely it will follow that the Malays, who as a class are of low intellect, will accept communism. In short, peoples upon whom communism is about to be forced, together with peoples almost ready to accept it, would result in the probability of two out of every five persons, living on this planet, being outright commies or commies in spirit and these proportions would be further augmented by the slap-happy commies Americana. Can it not happen here?

Don't kid yourself. What will you do or what are you doing to prevent its spread?

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Report from Lansing: 'We Fared Rather Well'

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—A number of months ago our good brother president, Al Wright, asked me to take over the duties of scribe for Local 665. Not having the ability to think quickly, and produce a worthy excuse, I was elected.

At first it appeared as if it might not be a very difficult job. Then began, shortly thereafter, the greatest barrage of newspaper and radio propaganda the American people were ever subjected to. Foolish to attempt to write to you when our minds were so fully occupied with such a terrific job ahead. Thankfully, our goal was attained, we fared rather well here in Michigan and now have hopes that the Tripp-Bonine Law is in for some remodeling. Some sections had been declared unconstitutional as early as last summer, and we feel that it will get a good going over in the next legislature.

I might better start my first letter to the JOURNAL with a few words about Lansing, because many of our Brothers have not had the chance to see our fair city. It is, of course, the capital of Michigan, and naturally, more or less, the center of things. Even our "Flying Governor" Kim Sigler used to stop here every so often. Where he is going to land now, I wouldn't know.

Slightly east of Lansing is a very neat little city, rightly called "East Lansing." Its prime claim to fame is that it is the home of the Michigan State "Spartans," a group of young boys who enjoy going about the country, clipping the wings of some of the better known football teams. Now, of course, since they belong to the "Big Ten" they may be rather difficult to handle.

Behind all this light talk of the college is our respect for its rapid growth and increased prestige. Many a good man

put in many a good day's work in some part of their tremendous building program. The campus, one of the oldest in America, is a delight to all who see it. The buildings and drives have been well planned and, when all is completed, will be a gardener's delight, as far as landscaping is concerned.

The expansion began, of course, with the coming of the G.I. student. Acres of temporary dwellings, form what is nationally known, because of several magazine articles, as "Spartan Village." Each and every building was wired by the men of 665.

Later came the more lasting features of the plan. Dormitories, science and physics buildings, agricultural and electrical engineering laboratories, together with all the necessary underground installations, and as a climax the fine new stadium, Macklin Field, with some 50,000 seats.

I'm sure all of us here in Lansing feel proud to have seen Michigan State College attain its full growth, and at the same time feel thankful for the opportunities it has afforded, not only our own men but also to men from neighboring locals, to ply their trade under ideal conditions.

I have wandered far from Lansing, which I promised to talk about, but we will correct that the next time, if they print this! I must apologize to the individual members of 665 for not putting their names in print, but as yet I haven't got a complete list. After all, you do have to mention the president, and notice that I didn't use Fred Coryell's name once.

On behalf of the officers and Brothers of Local 665, may I extend to all the sincere wish that 1949 be the year your ship comes in.

KEN BLACKBURN, P. S.

Old-Timers of Indiana Local In Election of Officers

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.—I am mailing under separate cover a group photo of our 1948 apprentice school graduates.

These boys, many of them sons of our members, are a source of pride to all of us and are now journeymen whom we know will carry on the high standards of the I. B. E. W. and of L. U. 697.

Our No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club of the I. B. E. W. held a banquet and election of officers meeting on December 4 at a well-known dining place at Whiting, Ind.

These officers were installed: G. Brewer, chairman; F. Keilmann, vice chairman; W. Knott, recording secretary; and H. Van Sickle, financial secretary.

Our guest of the evening, Brother Paul Hogberg, chairman of L. U. 697, gave us a fine talk that was an inspiration to all of us.

A fine musical program and songfest made the evening pass all too soon, but I think that our club entertainment committee has something else "cooking" in the near future.

L. U. 697 is busy as usual with a couple of the big jobs nearing the peak.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

Chicago Local Pays Tribute To Its Many 'Old-Timers'

L. U. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.—Saturday evening, October 30, is a date which will linger long in the memory of the members of our local union. This particular evening was set aside for the purpose of paying honor to our "old-timers," and the presentation to them of our Brotherhood service buttons.

We believe that Local 713 has an enviable record in the matter of "old-timers." Included in our membership there are 241 members who were eligible for service buttons with length of service running from 20 years to 45 years. A more unique situation is evident when we inform you that, included in the total, there are 41 female members, in which group eight have 30 years service, 19 have 25 years service, and 14 have 20 years service. Our hats are off to the ladies!

The male members have also contributed greatly to a very outstanding record. In the remaining total of 200, two of our members have 45 years service, two have 40 years service, 18 have 35 years service, 35 have 30 years service, 72 have 25 years service, and 71 have 20 years service. We are proud of these records and we believe it goes without saying that the ideals of the I. B. E. W. are well instilled in the minds of the membership of Local 713.

The presentation of the service buttons was conducted very ably by our good friend, International Executive Board Member Harry Broach, who in his inimitable manner gave a wonderful address, both educational and inspirational, which in part related to the progress of the Brotherhood from its inception to the position it holds today, as one of the foremost unions in the American labor movement.

The remainder of the evening was well spent in renewing old acquaintances, partaking of the wonderful refreshments, and dancing into the small hours of the morning.

Inasmuch as our contributions to the JOURNAL have been very few and far between, we feel that some information regarding the work that our members are engaged in would not be amiss at this

Indiana Apprentices at Graduation Banquet



The 1948 apprentice class of L. U. 697, Gary and Hammond, Ind. Front row, left to right: Mazure, Davis, Hewitt, Griggs, Newcomb, Mickey, Moore and Brown. Back row: Zahrete, McWilliams, Means, Newcomb, Anderson, Enright, Louckes, Reimer, Young, Yeager, McClenen, Scharbach, Sines, Gresham, Mohler, Brahos and Johnson.

Old-Timers of Chicago Local Gather at a Banquet Meeting



The group of veterans shown as they gathered for the affair.

time. The concerns with whom we have contracts are engaged in the manufacture of telephones and telephone equipment, switchboards and panel boards, coin-operated machines, elevator control equipment, household appliances, X-ray equipment and electric-timing devices. A considerable part of our membership is also employed in transportation maintenance.

In the past several years our membership has enjoyed large economic gains. These gains have been acquired without loss of time to our members through labor strife or difficulties.

During these times, when government has attempted to inject itself, through legislation, more and more into the field of labor relations, the far-sightedness of our officers and the cooperative efforts of the membership have tended to minimize what otherwise might have been difficult situations.

We wish to add our compliments to the editorial staff of the JOURNAL for the effort they have made to make its contents extremely interesting material.

The accompanying two photographs give a fair idea of the group receiving buttons at the ceremony.

H. M. COX, *President.*
GEORGE DOERR, R. S.

Cites Golden Rule as Model For All Organized Labor

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—"Twas the night after Christmas," and I am sure that each of us is reminiscing over the many incidents that welded themselves together to make Christmas for us in our various homes a joyous occasion.

From everywhere we have heard over and over again, "Peace on earth, good will to men." The President of the U. S. A. made it the keynote of his Christmas message to the nation. We have sung it and listened to it sung, both at church services and in our homes over the radio.



Present at the old-timers' party of L. U. 713 were, left to right: H. H. Broach, member of the International Executive Council; Nels Nelson, 45-year member; John F. Schilt, business manager and financial secretary; H. M. Cox, president.

It is the foundation of our Christian faith.

Do we ever stop to realize the Golden Rule is also the foundation of organized labor? Read the paragraph headed "Objects" on page five of our Constitution. This is the heart of organized labor. Is it not founded on love for and service to our fellowman? Love to the extent of being willing to sacrifice our personal "whims and interests" for the good of the whole, calls for unselfish service to our fellow workers and employers.

It is unfortunate that the interests of organized labor and the interests of our employers at times cause minor conflicts, but both realize we cannot go far without cooperation. The I. B. E. W. points with pride to the fact that disagreements are usually settled by arbitration, and it has been a great many years since a major strike has occurred. We sincerely

hope it will be many more years before one does occur.

In view of the above, could we have a better objective for the incoming year than to attempt, both as Christians and as members of organized labor, to do our utmost to live up to the standards upon which they are both founded—the Golden Rule?

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

TVA Trade and Labor Men Win 12 Per Cent Increase

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Here's hoping everyone had a merry Christmas. Let's try to make 1949 a happy year for everyone.

Our Vice President W. E. Petty, from Chattanooga, was with us at our last meeting, December 17. His talk was enjoyed by all.

Our TVA 14th wage conference which was held in Knoxville was concluded the 10th of December, with an increase of 12 per cent for 9,000 TVA trade and labor employees.

I wish to thank Brother T. H. Payne and the International Staff for the fine job they did for the Electrical Workers; also Brother George Dowd and his wage data committee for the fine work they did. L. U. 835 members are doing O. K.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

Says Intentions Good, But Finds News Scarce

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—Well, the year is nearly over at this writing. I will say that I hope to be able to do a little better in this column next year. My intentions are all right, but sometimes there isn't anything to write about.

In the last issue, I should have mentioned the rest of our staff of officers. Our "E" board consists of Chris Nielsen, Roy Liljen, Leo Kelleher, Lyle Culver and Alfred Lawrence. The Examining Board includes MacMillan, Thayer and Kelleher.

It is gratifying to know that these lines are read by so many. I occasionally hear from Brother Earle Willison, with whom I worked in Detroit last spring. I recently had a very nice letter from Brother Walt Butler, now of L. U. 25.

RAY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

Eau Claire Local Union Wins Six Union Shop Elections

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—We have quite recently held six union shop elections under the Taft-Hartley Law, and won all of them decisively. Following are the names of the properties on which the elections were held:

Clark County R. E. A., Eau Claire County R. E. A., Chippewa Valley R. E. A., Barron County R. E. A., Northern States Power Co. of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin Hydro Electric Co.

The election for Northern States Power Co. and the Wisconsin Hydro Electric Co. were conducted by mail. If any other local union is considering agreeing to conduct a union shop election by mailed ballots, we want to advise against it. Our experience has shown that a substantial number of ballots are not returned to the NLRB. Possibly one reason they are not returned is that they are mislaid by the member because they are sent out in plain brown envelopes that look similar to routine advertising matter. There also were several members who claimed they didn't receive a ballot. To give you an example, in the Northern States Power Co. election there were 553 eligible voters and there were 251 ballots returned. Therefore, there were approximately 200 ballots not returned, and subsequently counted against the local union.

Recently we had an arbitration case with the Adams-Marquette Electric Co-operative over the question of holiday pay. This cooperative is newly organized, and I believe the arbitration board members representing the union did very much toward improving relations between the cooperative and this local union.

Several of our older members, employed by Northern States Power Co., have recently, as a result of a pension plan being

negotiated between the company and the various local unions, retired on pension.

Our local has for several years vigorously promoted education of electrical workers for the general advancement of the men in our trade. We have a clause in our inside wiremen's agreement which requires that all apprentices be indentured and attend vocational school. We have arrangements with the vocational schools in Chippewa Falls and at Eau Claire for night classes for our journey-men electricians.

Our negotiators argued long and hard trying to persuade the Northern States Power Co. to agree to a clause in the agreement providing for indenture of apprentices, but finally compromised on a definite educational program financed entirely by the power company and administered jointly by the union and the company.

We have about completed the terms of an indenture agreement with Dairyland Power Cooperative for the indenture of their linemen and plant electric maintenance electricians. This is encouraging to us after several years' efforts to set up indenture agreements covering learners in the electric power industry.

C. S. ELLIOTT, B. M.

Young Montana Local Reported Making Progress

L. U. 1050, GLENDIVE, MONT.—I guess we can safely say this is one of the baby locals of Montana. We have only been in existence since June, 1947. Also this being the end of the year, it came to us that this might be a good time to stop and take stock, with the thought in mind, "Have we accomplished anything?" After thinking it over I would say our accomplishments are very small, but at least we have taken a step in the right direction. For the first time in the history of Montana, through the untiring efforts of our Vice President Brother Wright and our International Representative Brother Thompson, plus the unending help given by the older and larger locals of this State, a lineman working on construction receives the same in Eastern Montana as he does in the West. REA's, which seem to mushroom up over night, are being organized and local shops which never have had a union contract are being taken care of.

We are very proud to be a member of the locals of a State like Montana, with all its territory and its fertile field for line construction. We do not have a single contractor working in our borders who is not signed to a union contract, working under the State-wide agreement. We are also proud of being members of an organization which does so much for its members. Maybe as time goes by and we learn something about the business we can step up and take our place in this great team and help keep the ball rolling.

From the 100 members of Local No. 1050 we send holiday greetings to each and every one of you.

O. THOMPSON, B. A.

New St. Petersburg Local Elects Officers

L. U. 1062, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Well, here we are, a brand new local.

Our charter was installed October 29, 1948, by International Representative W. L. Holst, who helped us get our affairs straightened out after the I. O. allowed us a separate charter from Local 1285 in Tampa.

We had a nice representative group of our members at the charter installation. Among the visitors were C. C. Brown, president of the Central Labor Union, who is also a member of L. U. 308; S. W. Hadley, president of L. U. 308; Ray Renohr, chairman of the telephone group of L. U. 108; and "Skampy" Sommerkamp, business manager of L. U. 308, all of whom made nice talks of welcome and offered their advice and help in case we need it. And we probably will.

We had 79 names on our charter and we feel sure that if all of them will take the proper interest in the welfare of our union we will grow and be most successful.

We are chartered as "A" and "B" members, and are composed of the traffic employees of the Peninsular Telephone Company in the St. Petersburg Exchange and have started off with a fine group of our best members as officers and Executive Board members.

Our officers are: Mrs. Rebek Adney, president; Mrs. Adrienne Faltus, vice president; Miss Mary Quinn, treasurer; Miss Judy Terry, recording secretary; Mrs. Virginia Briggs, financial secretary; and Miss Arlene Coleman, doorkeeper. On the Executive Board we have Rebek Adney (chairman), Sarah Schwab, Bette Harris, Dorothy Christie and Alice Smith, and with these people looking after our business affairs we are expecting much success.

Our Negotiating Committee has been notified that negotiations are to begin January 4, 1949, and we are expecting International Representative W. L. Holst to be back in here to help us with that job.

We hope that in the near future we will be able to affiliate with the Central Labor Union, the State Electrical Workers Association and the Florida Federation of Labor and keep up with the activities of the union movement in our local community and State. So wish us well on our way, you other 400,000 members of I. B. E. W., and maybe you will hear more and better things from Local Union 1062 in the future.

VIRGINIA BRIGGS, F. S.

Names Reasons Why Communism Will Fail

L. U. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.—In the November issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL I gave our readers a descriptive picture of the dark side of communism, and I wish to thank the members of our Local 1073, who made favorable comments on the article, and also for the many letters I received, ranging from Bucksport, Me., to Miami, Fla.

In this article, as far as space will permit, I will give our readers three reasons why communism will fail miserably in its bid for world domination.

First, Soviet Communism suffers from weaknesses which are likely, in the long run, not only to hamper its further progress but to roll back some of the advances it made by exploiting the appeasement policies of the Western powers during the war.

Second, there is no sure legal continuity of secession under the Soviet dictatorship. Stalin's death or disability can therefore unloose a fierce scramble for power among candidates for the succession which would be impossible in countries which live under respected constitutions.

Third, the Soviet leaders are faced with a condition which is probably insoluble. In order to maintain the spell of their propaganda, they must keep their people sealed off from contaminating contacts with foreigners, and such self-imposed isolation exacts a severe penalty. The greatest material progress has always been achieved in an atmosphere of free exchange of ideas.

So long as this isolation persists, the Soviet economy will always be borrowing that which is obsolete and second-hand in the industrial and agricultural methods of free and dynamic countries. Its standard of living will remain low because of its isolation. And it will have to maintain the isolation for propaganda reasons, because its standard of living is low, because its rulers will be afraid to subject its people to the psychological test of free, honest comparisons with conditions in other countries.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

Busy Winter and Spring Are Seen for Baltimore

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind," that line of the song I heard New Year's Eve had me thinking, and I still would like to have an answer to that question, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" While you ponder over that problem, I'll continue with my story about the yard at Curtis Bay, Maryland. With activities going at full speed ahead, the prospect of a busy winter and spring looks great, with the shifts going like clockwork, and annual and holiday leave curtailed and canceled. If only the budget money holds out until the 30th of June. Let's hope the 81st Congress will allot a few more dollars. Yes, just a paltry few dollars will help to put a few more men to work, perhaps some old acquaintance.

And now our "Flashy Flashes." Under this heading, fellows, first of all we shall welcome to our midst with a big handshake the officers and members of Local Union No. 1400, R. B. T., Baltimore, Md., as they have just introduced themselves through the JOURNAL's column in the January issue. The radio station boys should be complimented for a job well done. I also enjoyed reading the article by Brother A. S. Anderson of Local Union No. 28, Baltimore, Md. Brother E. Kohli sends belated holiday greetings to officers and members of Local Union No. 146 of Decatur, Ill.

Local Union No. 1383, officers, members, and ye scribe wish to congratulate Brother J. Scott Milne for the award of merit bestowed upon the beloved JOURNAL, in the contest which was sponsored by the International Labor Press of America recently.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

St. Louis Local Reports Strides During the Year

L. U. 1439, ST. LOUIS, MO.—At this writing just a few hours remain of the

Members of Branch Locals of L. U. 1439, St. Louis



Members of the Festus, Mo., branch local of Local 1439, St. Louis, Mo. Front row, left to right: Walter Vickers, John Warren, Ted Myers, Arlie Miller, Russell Parks, William Drissel. Back row, left to right: Elmer Oker, Carl Mitchell, Claude Wilkerson, Arthur Luhn, Ray Vandeven, Fred Wynn, Homer Richardson, Jess Paul, Ray Murphy, Hubert Vandeven, Nick Walz, Taylor Kidwell and Robert Vaughn.



Members of the Washington, Mo., branch local of Local 1439. Front row, left to right: Henry Puchta, Morris Farris, John Brinkmann, Irl Ditch, Pete Chase, Tom Rauer, Jack Tyree, Bob Tyree, George Mueller, Ronald Haddox. Back row, left to right: Art Engemann, Emerson Aulenbacher, Marvin Bair, Herman Cummings, Vincent Eckelkamp, W. Eick, William Beste, H. Marquart, C. J. Maune, Con Herbert and Herman Mische.

old year—a year in which organized labor of the good old U. S. A. had a chance to voice its opinions in political problems and labor-killing laws. In behalf of all officers, Executive Board members and the membership at large of Local Union 1439, I wish health and success for the economic rights of American labor in the New Year. During the passing year we have lost some very staunch union Brothers whom we all hold in sorrowful memory.

Local Union 1439 is making very recognizable strides in strength and unity. The membership has just completed a vote on our revised bylaws which carry a raise in dues, and I don't think we can fail in becoming very solvent with a good financial backing. Also, I think we owe a vote of thanks and praise to our bylaws committee for their resourceful thinking and hard work in the revising of our bylaws.

You will find two pictures enclosed—one of the Festus branch of Local No. 1439, and the other of the Washington branch local, and I hope you will print these pictures in your next edition of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

CLARENCE FAHRENHOLTZ, P. S.

Holiday Season Enjoyed By Massachusetts Local

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—On the Wednesday before Christmas, Wheeler's gave us a turkey supper at the clubrooms of the Hanson A. A. After the supper many stayed for dancing and a very enjoyable evening was spent. We wonder if all the hats and coats which became entangled finally got back to their proper places.

Friday, the day before Christmas, we were allowed to leave work one hour early

without losing the hour's pay. For your generosity we thank you, Wheeler Refrigerator Company.

Lillian Ellis had a carton strike her on the sneller and has been kept from work in the fluorescent department for several days. We hope her nose won't be permanently reddened.

Jobs have been posted recently for help in the incandescent assembly department. We hope this boom is not a forerunner of a slump and a drastic layoff about the time the union contract comes up for discussion.

Mickey Alpert is enjoying a visit from her son, the Marine. He worked here awhile and is very handsome in his uniform.

We appreciate the rearrangement of the enamel booths and the installment of the new pressure tanks. We try to have our work measure up to the highest standard, but we are terribly crowded and each time we move we are in the way, or somebody bumps our work.

The day's work is many times harder when we are obliged to move two or three racks out and back again in order to take our work away. This also accounts for the scratching and denting of so many shades, and the increased cost of production. Plans that look perfect on paper are not perfect until they are put into action by somebody who has worked at the job, in the places where they are supposed to make improvement.

Some of these improvements, although well meant, make the workers lose time, and there is no increase on incentive rates to make up.

This is a time when management and labor should get together and talk things over. We can help management with our experience as well as their efficiency is expected to help us all.

There is no real efficiency in business without understanding between labor and management.

Of late there has been a pleasant interlude during the noon time, when many workers gather in the carpenter shop and listen to a variety of music. There is a violin, a drum, a guitar, and a harmonica, and with several happy voices singing, the performers give an entertainment that gives us a relaxation and fellowship that is far ahead of any radio program. We extend our thanks to you fellow workers. This is better than a shoulder to lean on.

Cards have been received from Annie and Omar Richard, who have been on a trip to California. We are also glad to report that Lillian Kileup is recovering from her illness and expects to be back with us soon.

And sad to relate, Henry Bell didn't get his two front teeth for Christmas.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

'Wonderful Progress' Reports Georgia Local

L. U. 1579, AUGUSTA, GA.—This is the first letter we have presented to the JOURNAL, due to the fact that we are a new local, just getting started, but during these eight months I think we have made wonderful progress.

The officers of L. U. 1579, Augusta, Georgia, are: Business manager and financial secretary, Guy T. Solomon; president, C. M. Kale; vice president, D. C. Rowell; recording secretary, L. W.

Gulledge; doorman, C. E. McManass; Executive Board, W. S. Carter, L. W. Gulledge, C. M. Kale, C. C. Fortune, B. C. Fisher; editor, W. E. Lewis. These Brothers are doing a very good job.

Several projects are under construction by L. U. 1579. Of these, Clarks Hill is the principal one. Here we have approximately 40 men employed full time, running three shifts around the clock, 24 hours a day. In wet weather, the workmen have a pretty hard time getting to and from work, due to road condition, but we hope to overcome that soon, since the new road from the highway to the dam has almost been completed.

Should any of you come to Augusta, Georgia, we cordially invite you to join us and become acquainted with us.

WILLIAM E. LEWIS, P. S.

Our Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 21)

As a Christmas project, we collected money and foodstuffs for 10 Christmas baskets for our needy members of I. B. E. W. Besides these baskets which were really complete with chicken, potatoes, onions, celery, bread, apples, oranges, grapefruit, nuts, candy, canned vegetables and soup, flour, sugar, grits, coffee, jelly and canned fruits, there were two individual gifts for each child in the family. It took quite a bit of work to collect, pack and deliver these baskets, but I'm sure it made a brighter Christmas for all who helped in any way.

We also have a newspaper column in the *Florida Labor Advocate* which is composed of bits of news and gossip. It appears every week and it is my job to write it up. I have been told that the readers turn first to that column as we turn first to "With the Ladies" in the JOURNAL.

My husband, Stephen J. Brown, was a long time member of Local 461, Aurora, Illinois, but since experiencing Florida's most delightful climate, he firmly intends to remain in Local 108. And I heartily agree with him.

With sincere good wishes for a New Year of peace and plenty, I remain.

MARIE I. BROWN, P. S.

New Grounding Box for Fluorescent Fixtures

A recent development by the Wiremold Company is their No. 5738F grounding box for fluorescent fixtures.

Designed to meet the requirements of a majority of fluorescent fixtures, this box accepts both 500 and 700 Wiremold and, in addition to serving as a means for grounding the raceway, provides a suitable means for protecting splices coming in contact with combustible materials as required by the National Electrical Code, Article 410, Sections 4123-4125, inclusive.

Box is 8 inches long, 3 1/4 inches wide, and 7/8 inch deep, and has raised section with 1/2 inch knockout for no-bolt fixture stud. It is listed by Underwriters' Laboratories.

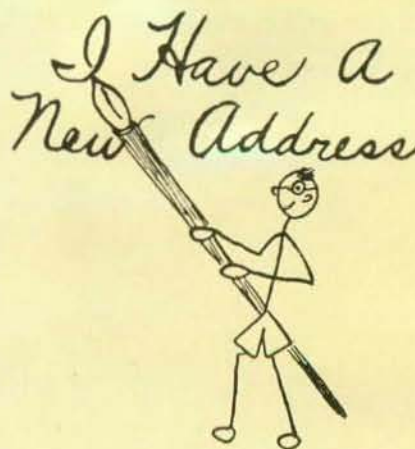
Two-Way Radios Used In War on Coyotes

Combined air and ground tactics have become part of the Government's offensive campaign against predatory coyotes.

The Fish and Wildlife Service announced recently that two-way radios, mounted on a plane and a jeep, were used in coyote-control work in Montana's Milk River valley, near the Canadian border. Coyotes had been killing livestock in the region.

Pursuing coyotes in a radio-equipped jeep, a ground hunter was supported by a low-flying Taylorcraft plane. The jeep-borne hunter cornered two coyotes, directed the plane to the area by radio, and while the airborne hunter killed one animal, he finished off the other with his shotgun.

On another occasion, a ground hunter was being troubled by a coyote running southward on a high rocky ridge. Circling overhead, the plane observed the coyote outsmarting the hunter by making a circle to the north.



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address. It will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.) _____

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Election Thoughts

Just pull in your horns
And worry no more.
The Republicans' hard times
Have been chased from your door.

Our votes one and all
Settled that, to be clear
Truman's still at the bat
To play the same four more years.

Dewey's tried to win twice
And he's lost out both times
Looks like he'd know by now,
After reading these lines.

That we know what we want
When we go to the polls
Not Dewey's funny mustache
Or his well-tailored clothes.

It's Truman for me,
And I guess for you too.
He's a swell guy to have
Behind the red, white and blue.

He's a hard-working fellow
He's honest and kind.
To crooked politicians,
He just "pays them no mind."

So "Hurrah for our Harry"—
May success guide his hand
He's working for peace
Of our dear country land.

By the wife of
WILLIAM DE SPAIN,
L. U. No. 369.

"The Janitor"

Frank Kupferer is a busy man
Who keeps his floor just spic and span.
For hours one sees him sweeping.
Though on the floor some careless birds
Keep throwing things—no uncouth words
You ever hear him speaking.

For although baskets have been placed,
And quite conveniently spaced,
For them, beneath the table
It seems to happen every day
They throw their junk the other way
As far as they are able.

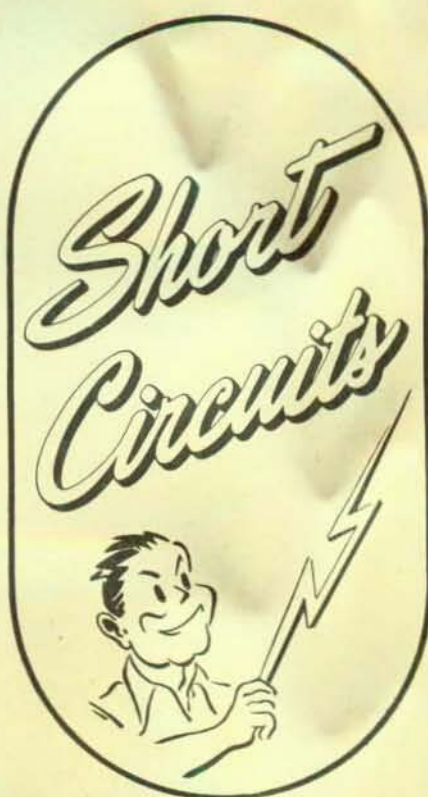
But Frank just smiles and sweeps away.
Although he said the other day
"It's beyond my comprehension,
I really can't get through my dome.
If they did things that way at home
Would it not cause dissension?"

But over here they do not care.
It almost drives me to despair
Before the day is over.
All wire, tape and piles of dust
I haul away before I must
Go home and hit the "clover."

But then he said "I shouldn't kick,
Although it sometimes makes me sick.
As long as I am able
I'll pick up every apple core,
Banana peelings by the score
From underneath the table."

When Frank goes home at close of day
It may be you can hear him say
"For quiet and rest I'm yearning.
To do my task I've done my best
But now I go to get some rest
And keep the home fires burning."

SAM FREEDBERG,
L. U. No. 1031.



New Arrival

An apprentice of L. U. No. 134 sent
out the following birth announcement:

The shock that shook the world
Franklin discovered electricity
Edison invented the incandescent bulb
Now we present the light of our lives—
MICHAEL ALLEN BERGER
Generated by Marilyn and Manny Berger
First Spark—October 25th
7 amps, 5 ohms
60 cycle lung power
Electrical world amazed at Michael's
Fluid Drive
Wet battery type using flannel
Insulating pads.

A Christmas Reflection

When the Christmas season has come and
went,
And you've checked your gifts
With the gifts you sent;
You keep the gift from your favorite beau
But take back the others
And get the dough.

There's the gift from Ma, and a gift from
Pa,
A gift from Auntie,
You laugh Ha! Ha!
As you scan them over, then in a flash
You bundle them up
And go get the cash.

Oh, another gift! And then you pause
To catch your breath.
It's from Santa Claus!
Who trudged through snow and faced the
gale;
But you tote it back
And get the kale.

A Merry Christmas, that all depends
On the many gifts
From all your friends;

When Christmas is past it really is funny,
The gifts are returned
And exchanged for the money.

C. E. WILSON,
L. U. No. 1031.

The Woes of a Financial Secretary

Now you talk about the shortage of meat
and gas and soap,
Of a place to sleep—something to eat, and
other things past hope;
But I have a different shortage that's
nearly driven me to fits,
It's the shortage of a lousy, stinkin',
low-down, small two-bits.

My cash drawer says it's missin'—my
books say no it's not,
And while my auditors are hiss'n', I am
slowly getting hot.
So I check and re-check, push and juggle,
add, subtract and divide too,
But that lousy, sneakin', measly-thievin'
two-bits just won't come through.

So I chew up my eraser and I break my
pencil lead
And again I add my receipts up until I'm
almost dead;
By now the board is snickerin' and the
auditors look glum
And say "Find that two-bit shortage, boy,
or you'll be on the bum."

Now the military assessment days are
over, so I can't put the blame in there,
My I.O. reports all tally—and my bank
statements are all clear;
So I push my pencil here and there—
subtract and add some more
But that low-down, sneakin', measly,
stinkin' two-bits just made me sore.

I used up half a scratch pad and a whole
new box of lead,
I erased, crossed out, tore up both the
papers and my head.
I juggled, balanced, counted and cussed a
bit by turn
While that slippery, hidin' two-bits made
me slowly burn.

The board says "Let's call it a night"—
the auditor's asleep.
"I won't give up," I shout at them—
"you can all start counting sheep";
So I picked up my books and papers, then
my cash drawer—and holy gee
There's that onery, lousy, missin' two-
bits starin' up at me.

It had somehow fallen underneath the
cash box in the file
And here I beat my brains out and it's
been here all the while;
So my board gave me the he-haw and my
auditors simply roar
But that stinkin' two-bits shortage won't
trouble me no more.

Who asked to be financial secretary
anyhow? Somebody give me a nail while
I spike the cash drawer down.

WALT GALLANT, B. M. and F. S.,
L. U. No. 191.

VP Day

There is one day
We call VJ
And another one known as VE;
In 'forty-nine
We can celebrate
The Victory of Progress; VP!
ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Death Claims for December, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
909	Donald S. Turner	\$1,000.00
I. O. (876)	Kenneth R. Slegmund	1,000.00
6	Albion K. Fletcher	1,000.00
I. O. (250)	C. M. Perry	1,000.00
125	Francis G. Messenger	1,000.00
I. O. (245)	Jay T. Swank	1,000.00
800	John R. Kinney	1,000.00
702	Gomer L. Casey	1,000.00
6	David Leskinen	825.00
I. O. (134)	Hugo H. Walter	1,000.00
134	Carl G. Strom	1,000.00
3	William F. Ruff	1,000.00
134	Joseph A. Pohrer	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	George H. Barrette	1,000.00
46	E. C. Hewitt	1,000.00
124	Felix Nils Olson	1,000.00
623	H. Malcome	1,000.00
77	Joseph S. Govero	1,000.00
I. O. (623)	William H. Owens, Jr.	475.00
217	Fred Victor	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	David A. Lowham	1,000.00
116	Herman J. Pretsler	475.00
3	William S. Card, Jr.	1,000.00
1147	Edward Emmerick	1,000.00
265	Chester C. Stanley	1,000.00
637	Joseph A. Hess	1,000.00
I. O. (14)	Amos E. Phillips	300.00
674	John J. Pavlic	1,000.00
9	Thomas J. Nadeau	1,000.00
212	Michael J. Hurley	1,000.00
716	Cyril H. Bertke	1,000.00
3	Arthur C. Gross	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Nicholas Uro	500.00
I. O. (11)	William Moackler	1,000.00
2	A. E. Bolyard	1,000.00
1392	Harry G. Dorsey	1,000.00
28	William T. Shaugnessey	1,000.00
461	Daniel Joseph Broderick	1,000.00
936	Alvaro V. McCurdy	1,000.00
I. O. (948)	Carl J. Fox	1,000.00
I. O. (312)	Hugh W. Carter	1,000.00
558	R. M. Morgan	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	Ruel C. Halliburton	1,000.00
50	John J. Monahan	1,000.00
780	Charles J. Powell	1,000.00
125	Loren O. Higbie	475.00
I. O. (134)	Robert D. Adams	1,000.00
3	Eino E. Ahola	1,000.00
I. O. (200)	Lewis N. Pife	1,000.00
77	Nicholas Tortorella	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	J. A. Gilliland	825.00
627	Frank Christ Johnson	1,000.00
531	Floyd L. Patterson	1,000.00
357	Frank Canill	1,000.00
134	Homer L. West	475.00
326	Henry Slegmann	1,000.00
340	Zannie Lee Fowler	475.00
357	Norman S. Ruml	1,000.00
11	Carmelo Licari	1,000.00
1249	William T. Roberts	1,000.00
304	Bert Williams Wilson	1,000.00
886	Louis Charles Gaus	475.00
134	Armand J. Duteau	300.00
304	Asa W. Freel	1,000.00
304	Arthur H. Marquardt	1,000.00
304	Thomas A. Burns	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Ray J. Hamby	1,000.00
304	Charles A. Allensworth	1,000.00
I. O. (124)	Arthur E. Seymour	1,000.00
21	Clyde H. Redenbaugh	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	Frank C. Recke	1,000.00
210	Walter S. Johnson	1,000.00
5	Michael J. Martin	1,000.00
I. O. (129)	William Charles Engel	1,000.00
349	Karl E. Metzler	1,000.00
82	Fred A. Lawrence	1,000.00
212	Robert B. Seeber	1,000.00
137	Paul H. McGee	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	John Gysin	1,000.00
103	Edward R. Anderson	1,000.00
I. O. (62)	Ernest H. Hubach	1,000.00
26	Fred F. Prince	1,000.00
39	Charles R. Doering	1,000.00
77	Ralph L. Smith	1,000.00
599	Charles A. Pokorny	1,000.00
I. O. (483)	Joy N. Fields	1,000.00
I. O. (434)	Emil H. Wiebel	800.00
145	Thomas H. Callis	1,000.00
I. O. (100)	Arthur S. Read	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	L. W. Thom	475.00
103	George W. Quick	1,000.00
304	George Marker	1,000.00
134	Charles A. Bohn	1,000.00
26	John S. Robertson	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	Charles E. Miller	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	William Fogarty	1,000.00
76	Frank G. Althen	1,000.00
3	Albert H. Morse	1,000.00
426	Wilbert M. Sink	1,000.00
465	Lyman H. Warner	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Joseph Vetrano	1,000.00
103	J. H. Hannigan	1,000.00
11	Elmer Hoglund	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	Joseph J. Doyle	1,000.00
I. O. (776)	Fred A. Klemm	475.00
569	Armed J. Sever	1,000.00
271	Joseph D. Soares	1,000.00
263	Lloyd R. McEliece	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	Jack L. Welker	200.00
I. O. (134)	Lee D. Crain	1,000.00
I. O. (692)	Charles Young	1,000.00
716	Harry A. Galvin	1,000.00
48	William L. O'Connell	1,000.00
I. O. (902)	Harold H. Haeske	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	Charles M. Hallett	1,000.00
	Helen Peck	650.00
	Edwin E. Dickie	1,000.00
	Henry Schultz	1,000.00



Al E. Bolyard, L. U. No. 11	Initiated May 31, 1902
A. H. Morse, L. U. No. 11	Initiated October 27, 1927
E. W. Reichard, L. U. No. 17	Initiated October 14, 1926
Arthur B. Allen, L. U. No. 18	Initiated October 6, 1905
A. W. Gay, L. U. No. 18	Initiated October 1, 1946
J. L. Mahan, L. U. No. 18	Initiated July 11, 1936
Hugh H. Turner, L. U. No. 18	Initiated November 15, 1946
Henry J. Brooks, Sr., L. U. No. 28	Initiated July 18, 1930
Robert J. Carpenter, L. U. No. 31	Initiated December 6, 1946
Clarence Holford, L. U. No. 68	Initiated April 27, 1914
L. Harry Warner, L. U. No. 76	Initiated July 1, 1936
Foy Shultz, L. U. No. 136	Initiated June 12, 1948
Edward Andler, L. U. No. 211	Initiated December 21, 1942
William Stricker, L. U. No. 211	Initiated January 20, 1941
Cyril Bertke, L. U. No. 212	Reinitiated October 19, 1942
William B. Crawford, L. U. No. 212	Initiated September 22, 1913
John C. Gysin, L. U. No. 212	Initiated November 16, 1916
Charles Young, L. U. No. 263	Initiated April 9, 1940
Claude D. Harrison, L. U. No. 302	Initiated March 14, 1945
Charles A. Allensworth, L. U. No. 304	Initiated July 24, 1941
Asa W. Freel, L. U. No. 304	Initiated November 26, 1942
Roy J. Hamby, L. U. No. 304	Initiated January 22, 1934
Charles E. Miller, L. U. No. 304	Initiated February 8, 1940
Clyde Redenbaugh, L. U. No. 304	Initiated February 9, 1934
Harry F. Shay, L. U. No. 304	Initiated January 26, 1934

Glenn D. Walton, L. U. No. 309	Initiated August 20, 1945
Clifton M. Perry, L. U. No. 332	Initiated October 30, 1915, in L. U. No. 151
Robert Byron Seeber, L. U. No. 349	Initiated November 18, 1938, in L. U. No. 846
A. V. McCurdy, L. U. No. 461	Initiated August 15, 1923
G. A. Sperry, L. U. No. 465	Initiated August 31, 1937
E. C. Lauer, L. U. No. 474,	Initiated January 10, 1939
Gomer L. Casey, L. U. No. 702	Initiated December 7, 1924
Will L. Tate, L. U. No. 702	Initiated October 15, 1922
Benson Barreagan, L. U. No. 713	Initiated July 20, 1943
Albert Drechsel, L. U. No. 713	Initiated July 2, 1925
Lorie Hutchison, L. U. No. 713	Initiated June 10, 1947
Michael Schmidt, L. U. No. 713	Initiated June 24, 1943
J. Frank Bannister, L. U. No. 734	Initiated December 8, 1915, in L. U. No. 80
Leonard H. Stockman, L. U. No. 734	Initiated January 5, 1945
R. D. Adams, L. U. No. 780	Initiated March 1, 1942
Ernest Imonetti, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated December 1, 1945
Thomas McLean, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated January 1, 1948
Anna Vajik, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated July 1, 1943
James Yates, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated July 18, 1941
Francis X. Gillis, L. U. No. 1089	Initiated April 19, 1947
Andrew M. Warren, L. U. No. 1128	Initiated May 4, 1944
Chester Stanley, L. U. No. 1147	Initiated October 28, 1920
William Shaughnessey, L. U. No. 1392	Initiated January 1, 1937
J. C. Brown, L. U. No. 1439	Initiated December 1, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
770	Seth M. Bailey	\$1,000.00
643	Julian M. Boney	1,000.00
134	Martin F. Benson	200.00
I. O. (195)	Sylvester G. Keefe	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	John G. Hogue	1,000.00
702	Will L. Tate	1,000.00
134	James Coleman	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	Harry A. Miller	1,000.00
474	Abner L. Chambers	650.00
58	Harry M. Wallace	1,000.00
I. O. (212)	William B. Crawford	1,000.00
226	John E. Clifford	1,000.00
57	George E. Ecklund	1,000.00
164	Frank S. Wade	1,000.00
I. O. (397)	William Samuel Parsons	1,000.00
328	Walter R. Potter	1,000.00
245	Sam Welty	1,000.00
211	Edward J. Andler	150.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
48	Robert Jonas	\$150.00
54	Otto Lepps	150.00
I. O. (1353)	Harold Barr	150.00
125	Samuel J. Chisum	150.00
702	Mike Kwiatk	21.42
649	Lester Armstrong	150.00
734	Leonard Stockman	150.00
304	George McGrew	150.00
I. O. (568)	Henry Charland	1,000.00
802	John R. Hyde	1,000.00
I. O. (1037)	J. W. Johnstone	1,000.00
213	Erwin H. Sharwood	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	William Davey	1,000.00
I. O. (348)	Norman Thompson	1,000.00
692	Henry Majeske	200.00
58	Steve Varga	650.00

\$134,321.42



*Memo to
a man with
a sore nose*

Congratulations, sir! Your bandaged beak is a badge of honor!

It's a symbol of service . . . a sure sign that you, like most of us these days, have been keeping your nose to the grindstone—working your hardest just to keep your family living the way you want them to live.

But what of the future? Your nose can't take it forever. Someday you'll want to retire, to follow the hobbies and take the trips and do the things that you've always dreamed of doing.

That's going to take just one thing

— MONEY! And will you have it when you want it?

You will if you're buying U. S. Savings Bonds *automatically*—on the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or on the Bond-A-Month Plan at your bank.

With either plan, you're heading for real financial security. Month after month, regularly as clockwork, your money is saved for you.

It's just about the easiest, surest, fastest way of building financial security that anyone ever dreamed up.

And with U. S. Savings Bonds, you *make money* while you save it. Every \$75 Bond you buy today will be worth \$100 in just 10 years!

Of course, you can always buy Bonds at any bank or post office.

But the best way, the sure and steady way, is to buy 'em *automatically*!

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